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THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SEVENTH

THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WERKLY, ON SEVENTH STREET, OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. A PORTRAIT. BY MARY IRVING.

She was not born to shine; She would not grace a diadem; Its glare would pale the holier gem Her pure blue eyes enshrine. She was not born to rule; Her sweet lips stammer when they speak The words that make the wilful weak

Within the wayward school. She was not born for fame; Her heart would beat too falteringly To catch, from even flattery,

An echo of her name. She was not born to be Star of a hundred worshippers: Only the eyes that look to hers Through love, look askingly

But she was born to bless! A viewless violet, breathing balm O'er all the summer evening's calm, In sweet unconsciousness!

The timid pleading of her eye, Upturned when only one is nigh,

Oh! she was born to love. To treasure on the heart and hearth! There are not many eyes on earth So mirror heaven above !

Yes-she was born to love And be beloved-what needs she more? Thank Heaven, she was not born to soar

For the National Era. FANNY: A TALE FROM REAL LIFE. BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Fanny Austin stood at the window while the sun was setting—an open, French window, whose flowing white curtains half hid the slender form of the young girl. She was not looking towards the west, though the sunset pa-geant was beautiful to behold—she was lookgeant was beautiful to behold—she was about ing toward the east, not at the shadowy sky, not at the dark, forest-crowned hills, but far away down the dusty road, with her lovely, away down the dusty road, with her lovely, smiling, expectant eyes. The gold and crimson of sunset passed away, the dews and shades of twilight came on—and still Fanny stood at the window. A servant entered and lit the stracted daughter silently, but with a fond, proud, most motherly expression, and passed

Fanny steps through the open window into the piazza, and bends forward, as listening intently. Surely she hears the distant gallop of a horse! Yes, now it comes across the bridge, down in the ravine!—now it ascends the hill—

down in the ravine!—now it ascends the hill—now comes the gleam of a white horse dashing up the road, urged by an eager rider; and Fanny Austin turns quickly, and re-enters the parlor, where she demurely seats herself at a table, and takes up a book.

Through how many twilights during the past year had Fanny waited and watched for the coming of that milk-white steed! She had grown to know his gallop across the bridge as well as she knew the voice of his master. Fanny's lover lived in the city, five miles away. ny's lover lived in the city, five miles away— and in all seasons and all weathers came to visit his liege lady on this favorite horse, a beautiful and powerful animal. But this was the last time that Fanny would watch with loving anxiousness at that eastern window for the coming of the bold, impetuous rider—for to-morrow

they were to be married.

A sweet ideal of early womanhood was Fanny at that moment, with her love-radiating face bent over her book, of whose contents she saw not a word—with the forward fall of her light, wavy hair, half shading her shy, tender, soft-blue eyes—with the tremulous play of her part-ed lips and the vivid flushings of her fair round-ed cheek. She was dressed with childlike sim-plicity, in a lawn of that most delicate blue we

plicity, in a lawn of that most delicate blue we see in the far sky—with flowing sleeves, half revealing arms of faultless symmetry. Her white neck was uncovered, and, in place of a brooch, she wore at her bosom a bunch of pale blush roses. How her high-beating heart rocked them, and shook out their perfames!—how eloquently, how fitly, her love spoke in the rise and fall of those rose-buds, and breathed in the fragrance they exhaled!

There is a quick step in the hall without—the door is flung open! Let us look up with Fanny at him who stands on the threshold.

A figure of medium height, manly yet more A figure of medium height, manly yet more delicate than robust—a face intellectually handsome, though exceedingly fresh and youthful—the full red lips all smiles, the large brown eyes all tenderness—a deep flush on the slightly bronzed cheek—the dark curly hair some what disordered and blown about the broad bro

by the fresh night wind; so stood Henry Les-ter—but only for an instant stood, a little blinded by the light—then stepped joyfully forward. Fanny rose, half fond, half fearful the passion of the woman at strife with the shy-ness of the child, to meet his glad embrace. "You are late to-night, dearest," she said,

in an inquiring tone.

"Yes; my groomsman, Charles Mason, came
to-night. I had not seen him for nearly a year, to-night. I had not seen him for nearly a year, and so we had many things to talk about. I never liked the fellow so well. Indeed, I believe I love all my friends the better for loving you so truly, Fanny. Like Juliet, "the more I give, the more I have to give.'"

"Such, dear Henry, is the infinite, divine nature of love. Did you find the evening pleasant?"

"Glorious! The air was both soft and in

"Glorious! The air was both soft and invigorating, the starlight is very pure, and there is a trifle of a moon, you know, just enough to swear by. Oh, Fanny, I never was so happy as to-night! My heart was as the heart of a child, brimming and bubbling over with happiness. I sung in riding through the dark pine woods some wild tune, and I know not what words—little beside your name, I believe—I took off my cap, and let the winds frolic as they would with my hair; feel now, Fanny, and see how damp it is with daw."

Fanny laid her hand caressingly among the shining curls, then drew it away with a blush, while her lover continued—

"I remained so unspeakably happy—sometimes urging on Selim at a furious rate, the sooner to quench the hot thirst of my heart in your presence—sometimes checking him up and sitting quite still, to let the great waves of joy dash over me—till I came to the burial-ground on the hill beyond the rawne. I had passed this a hundred times with only a momentary shadowed by flowing under a willow; but to-night, at the first sight of the gleaming the same contents of the pleaming the conight, at the first sight of the gleaming the conight, at the first sight of the gleaming the conight, at the first sight of the gleaming the conight, at the first sight of the gleaming the conight, at the first sight of the gleaming the conight as the conight at the first sight of the gleaming the conight.

side. I can never die to you."
"But ah, Fanny," he replied, with something
of the fond waywardness of a loving child, "if I should go first, would you grieve for me any? Would you ever come to my grave to weep, and remember how dearly I loved you?"

"For a little while," she added; "not long.

Lthink."

Henry looked up bewildered, and she continued, with a quivering lip; "because, dearest, I should so soon be lying by your side. And now," she added, smilingly, "let us talk of brighter things—I never saw you in a mood so melancholy and foreboding. Clouds of all kinds are so foreign to your sunshiny nature. I rode over to our house with mamma, to-day. Everything is in perfect order there, now. The last thing I did was to arrange your books in the little library. Your dear mother says that she will have the parlors lit up and tea all ready for us, the evening we get back from the Falls."

"Say the evening we reach home, Fanny! I want to hear you speak that word, so I may be sure I am not dreaming of a pleasant, quiet home, and a blessed little wife of my own."

"Well, then, home—your home—our home, to be presided over by an ignorant little 'child-

wen, then, none—your home—our home, to be presided over by an ignorant little 'childwife,' a thousand removes from an angel, but in your love, indeed, 'blessed among women.' Now are you satisfied?"

After receiving her lover's unspoken, yet elo-

can."

"Why, Fanny, dear, I am not so very young; I was twenty last march. I shall be admitted to the bar in about two years. In the mean time, my father will do all he can for us, though he don't esteem early marriages very prudent things. I mean to prove to him that I can be as steady, studious, diligent, and economical, as any plodding, money-making old bachelor in town. I shan't hear of your giving up any of your accustomed luxuries, Fanny, or making your dainty hands hard and unkissable with any sort of work; but I have already given up

your dainty hands hard and unkissable with any sort of work; but I have already given up play-going and eigars, and I think some of selling Selim."

"Never!" cried Fanny. "What! sell the faithful creature which has borne you so surely and so swiftly to me every blessed Saturday evening in the year? It would make us too much like the reduced and disenchanted couple I have somewhere read of who killed and

lamps, and, as he went out, looked back at the fair girl with a pleasant, knowing smile; then Fanny's mother came in—quietly arranged a slightly disordered table—looked at her abstracted daughter silently, but with a fond, proud, most motherly expression, and passed from the room.

The twilight deepened, and the stars of a glorious June evening came out in heaven.

Fanny steps through the open window into

beautiful veil, Harry ?" "Yes," he answered, "very beautiful. What is it made of—book-muslin?" is it made of—book-muslin?"
Fanny smiled at his ignorance, assuring him that it was of lace, and that of a superior

"Oh, yes, greatly; but it is not pretty as the one you have on. By the way—I think, I am ture, I remember that dress. Isn't it the very one you had on at Commencement, the first time I saw you?"

"Yes," answered Fanny, with a bright blush; "it is rather old-fashioned, now; but I thought, if you should happen to recollect it, you might be pleased to have me wear it to-night."

"Dearest Fanny, how good, how just like you, that was. I have always thought this just the loveliest dress in the world; the color belongs to you, by the right of your eyes; and, now I think of it, Fanny, can't you be married in blue?"

think of it, Fanny, can't you be married in blue?"

Fanny laughed outright at this, saying that the idea was quite absurd and impossible.

"My milliner meant to have my bridal array quite complete," she said, "for here is the wreath of orange blossoms. What think you of this, Harry?"

"Away with it!" he ranked: "there is some-

of this, Harry?"

"Away with it!" he replied; "there is something stiff, stately, and exotic, in those flowers.

Do wear, instead, a few just such rose buds as those in your bosom. They are almost white; they are simple and sweet, and they breather of

they are simple and sweet, and they breathe of home. You will wear them, won't you, dearest?"

"Oh, gladly, for these, too, have their associations. The tree that bore them was your first gift to me. Henry, I would like to humor you about the blue dress also, but that is altogether out of the gracetion."

about the blue dress also, but that is altogether out of the question."

As the lovers finally turned away from the table whereon stood the bandbox, their eyes fell upon Willie, Fanny's young brother, who was fast asleep in his chair. Henry laid a hand upon his head; he started up, and, rubbing his eyes, said: "I am sitting up so late because I want to fetch Selim for you; but you needn't be in a hurry."

The young man laughed, looked at his watch, and told the lad he might go for the horse at once. Willie darted off to the stable, brought out Selim, but had the pleasure of exercising the beautiful animal for several minutes, in the yard, before its master came forth to claim it.

"I remained so unspeakably happy—sometimes urging on Selim at a furious rate, the sooner to quench the hot thirst of my heart in your presence—sometimes checking him up and sitting quite still, to let the great waves of ground on the hill beyond the ravine. I had passed this a hundred times with only a momentary shadowing of my heart as a swift stream is shadowed by flowing under a willow; but tonight, at the first sight of the gleaming, ghastly tombstones, I recled in my saddle and groaned aloud!"

"Why so, dear Henry?"

"Why so, dear Henry?"

"Why so, dear Henry?"

"Because, love, I remembered that you were mortal, and not one of God's own imperishable angels, as I had dreamed you—that you might leave my love, my bosom, for one of those low, infer the same days and for the earth—brightness of flowers—for life, and, more than all, for love."

the roadside.

As Fanny passed over the bridge, she saw that a plank had been broken through.

She flung herself down by her lover, crying, "Henry, dearest Henry, are you much hurt?"

He seemed to have fainted; but he soon revived, and, looking up, exclaimed, brokenly, "Oh, Fanny, have you come! Now, it will not be so hard to die."

"Dear Henry, don't talk so. I here you come!

"Dear Henry, don't talk so. I hope you are not badly hurt." not badly hurt."

"Fanny, I am mortally hurt. Selim broke through the bridge, and threw me, cutting my head here in the temple—then, in extricating himself, he fell on me with all his weight. I afterwards got strength to crawl out of the dust on to this grass, and to call you twice; but, Fanny, Fanny, I know I am dying—my breast seems all crushed in, and my lungs seem filling with blood."

"Oh, then, let me run or shout aloud for help!"

help!"
"No, dearest," he whispered, "only take me in your arms, and let me die on your bosom, under the stars—alone with you, I have strength even to die."

wife, a thousand removes from an angel, but in your love, indeed, 'blessed among women.' Now are you satisfied?"

After receiving her lover's unspoken, yet eloquent response, Fanny laughingly resumed: "I fancy we shall have a funny sort of a ménage—both so young, so totally inexperienced, and with, to say the least, such exceedingly modest means. I wish we could live like the fairies, on dew and honey; or rather, as the angels live, on pure love. Oh, then, Harry, we could "fare 'sumptuously every day.' But, alas, we are only a poor pair of mortals, and so we must be industrious and prudent, and rub along as we can."

"Why, Fanny, dear, I am not so very young; I was twenty last march. I shall be admitted to the bar in about two years. In the mean time, my father will do all he can for us, though he don't esteem early marriages very prudent things. I mean to prove to him that I can be as steady, studious, diligent, and economical, as any roldding money marking old heachelor; in My blood will spoil that beautiful blue and commical as any roldding money marking old heachelor; "My blood will spoil that beautiful blue and commical as any roldding money marking old heachelor; "My blood will spoil that beautiful blue and to be received to the bar in about two years. In the mean time, my father will do all he can for us, though he don't esteem early marriages very prudent the proper was the father of the care."

"My blood will spoil that beautiful blue and the prove was the father of the care."

Then Fanny, bewildered, broken-hearted, but strangely calm, raised Henry's head, and pillowed it on her breast. Those thick curls she had seen so little while ago, all bright with lowed it on her breast. Those thick curls she had seen so little while ago, all bright with lowed the wre row dark and heavy, with blood they were now dark and heavy, with blood they were now dark and heavy, with blood they from a severe wound in the temple. Oh, then, Fanny was no longer shy or chary of her tenderness. She passionately kissed the lips, Then Fanny, bewildered, broken-hearted, but

"Oh, my love! my soul!" cried Fanny,
"would to God I could die for you, or with you,
for I cannot, will not, stay in this dark world when you are gone, Henry; for my life is in

your love."

"My dearest, do not grieve so bitterly; something tells me, even now, that we shall not be long parted—only be patient love, for a little while." After lying quite silent for some moments, looking upward, he exclaimed, almost in his

As he breathed these words, a stream of blood, looking so fearfully black in the dim star-light, poured from his lips, his arms dropped, and Henry Lester was dead!

Then Fanny fell forward upon his breast, and sent forth shriek after shriek, so fearful and piercing that every slumberer in her home was roused, and guided by the voice of her long pent-up agony, came to look upon the piteous sight of her awful bereavement.

In that pleasant parlor where but an hour before had set the betrothed lovers, in life and love, in love's most blessed hope and most unuterable joy, was now extended the form of one, ghastly, bleeding, dead; while over it hung the pale, distracted face of her who kept all night her watch of speechless, tearless, unimaginable sorrow.

Fanny Austin could not follow her lover to the grave. After her last lingering look upon his face, as he lay in his coffin, she for the first time fainted. She was borne to her room, where she remained insensible for some hours. That night, she said to her mother, who watched at he wide.

That night, she said to her mother, who watch

ed at her side—
"Where have they laid Henry?" "Where have they laid Henry?"

"In the southwest corner of the grave-yard, under the large elm tree," was the reply. All the succeeding day, Fanny's grief was bitter and despairing, but at night she was calmer, and earnestly desired to be left quite alone. Early the next morning, her mother went to her chamber and was surprised to find her looking much like her former self, and speaking almost cheerfully; but towards night she relapsed into fits of passionate weeping, a most desolate and hopeless grieving. Again, with sleep seemed to come peace, even an exaltation of spirit, which endured only for the morning hours—and so it continued throughout the week. The poor child gave her mother a beautiful explanation of this mystery. "Every night," she said "my Henry comes to me in a vision. He folds me in his arms, and lays his hand on my hot forehead, and looks so pitifully into my eyes; he wipes away my tears and comforts me, oh, so divinely! He looks as he always did on earth—only yet more beautiful. I was so proud of his beauty, mother, that I did not think it possible he could grow more beautiful, even in heaven; but he seems so in my dream. He gives me strength and joy to sustain me till we meet again; but I am so weak, that before the long day is through, it leaves me. Yet, he never fails to come to me, or draw me to him—I scarce know which. I seem in a state like that of the

once. Willie darted off to the stable, brought of the beautiful animal for several minutes, in the beautiful animal for several minutes, in the beautiful animal for several minutes, in the byard, before its master came forth to claim it. All that time was Henry Lester taking leave of his affianced—always going, but never gone, he felt in his heart a strange, sad yearning—some wild, inexpressible foreboding—a fearful shrinking from the night without, beautiful and him to snatch Fanny again and again to his sheart, as though some dread power, unseen, but a darkly felt, were striving to glide between them, and part them forever.

At last, Fanny gently unwound his arms from her waist, and took a step backward. He yielded her up with a sad smile, but kissed her once again, and said, "Good night!" Fanny raised her finger, with a gesture, playfully forbidding, and said—"Remember, now, you have to bear his master safely, very safely.

As Henry gathered up the reins, and was a bout starting, he said, suddenly, with a glanee at Willie—"Oh, Fanny, a word in your ear!" She drew nearer, and put up her face—her lover she minuted and another good night, with a merry laugh and another good night, be dashed through the gate and down the road.

As Henry soon ascended to her chamber, but she did not retire to rest. Flinging a shawl about her shoulders, she sat down by the winabut her shoulders, sh

you."
At a later period she said, "Mother, dear, I want you to see that ne ghostly shroud is put on me, but a soft, white muslin dress; and fold my bridal veil about me, and put white roses in my hair, that all may know that I am his bride, my nair, that all may know that I am his bride, and not Death's. And oh, mother, keep very sacred the blue lawn I wore on that last night, and never let them wash Henry's blood out of it. Most of all, I want you to promise me to plant, with your own hand, that blush-rose-tree that Henry gave me, between him and me, so that the roses will fall uron us both?

that the roses will fall upon us both."

Before the leaves of the elm tree over Henry Before the leaves of the elm tree over Henry Lester's grave were gald and by the autumn frosts, his Fanny was lying at his side. When June came round again, the grass was long and green, and the rose-tree grew more beautiful than ever there; and when the evening winds shook the branches, they scattered a sweet largess of leaves upon the mounds, and swung out a fragrance on the air sweeter than aught else, save the memory of the lovers sleeping below.

Often has my mind dwelt long and deeply on Often has my mind dwelt long and deeply on those dreams, which were yet no dreams—those sweet, exalted visions, those trances of love and sorrow, which drew that tender and delicate girl, arrayed in her bridal dress, night after night, to the lonely grave of her betrothed. Oh, beautiful, adorable mystery of love! Oh, grave, where was here thy victory! Oh, mortality, where the might of thy prison walls! As of old, an angel came in the night-time, and led forth the prisoner.

ed forth the prisoner.

There is, there is, a wondrous, hidden life There is, there is, a wondrous, hidden life within us all, deeper and truer than that of which we have an every-day understanding and consciousness—a life triumphant over death and pain and sorrow—all the mournful conditions of our mortal being. When they who loved the maiden would have feared her suffering from the night-darkness and cold, with the grosser physical senses sealed, she walked in light ineffable, and breathed the soft airs, the balm of celestial day. When the chill dews descended celestial day. When the chill dews descended on her delicate frame, she was shielded, folded about by arms of immortal tenderness; when her soft cheek lay against the hard gravemound, she was hiding her rapt, contented face in the bosom of her love.

For the National Era. THE ISLAND OF DELOS.

mid the distant Ægean's sunny waves, Whose crystal flood the shores of Grecia laves, There is one little spot—one sacred isle— Which Peace forever blesses with her smile.

When lowering clouds of war the heavens o'creast, And nations trembled at the trumpet's blast; When horses' hoofs were heard, and armor's clang, And angry hosts to deadly combat sprang;

No dread war-cloud on that horizon rose. No battle din disturbed its calm repose. The sun shone brightly in its azure sky, Sweet sang the birds where gentle breezes sigh.

No blood-stained laurels grew upon its soil; No direful trophies of the warrior's toil Graced its fair palaces and lovely domes, Nor swords had need to guard the Delian homes. But the fair olive, sacred tree of peace. Waved over harvests yielding rich increase

From crystal founts the murmuring waters flowed In smooth meanders to the ocean flood. When deadliest foemen met upon its shore. No shield, no spear, no dazzling helm they bore;

For, while upon its sacred soil they stood, E'en warring nations owned a common brotherhoo A day shall come, by prophets long foretold, When all earth's nations, gathered to one fold, Shall never learn of war's dread science more— The trumpet's voice be hushed, and stilled the c

non's roar. The world shall like a watered garden bloom With fruits and flowers yielding rich perfume The Bethel flag shall wave from sea to sea. The Bethel flag shall wave stoll.

And the whole earth a sacred Delos be.

OLIVIA.

MECHANISM .- No. XIX. BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Let there be light, was the first command ever given. Let your light shine before others, is another command from the same authority. Except for the first command, this world might as well not have been. Except for the second, or the spirit of it, the first must have been com-

as well not have been. Except for the second, or the spirit of it, the first must have been comparatively without an object. Physical light was the object of the first command; moral light that of the second.

Giving light is perhaps the highest object of human or divine aim. While it is the highest object, it is also probably the richest source of happiness. To communicate is with all a source of pleasure; most of all to the young and unadulterated. With children, narrative is graphic; because simple, fresh, and truthful. A case. A girl of five years, on being asked what she did at school, replied, "I say A and B, and sit on a bench." Truth coming fresh from such a gushing fountain affords rich pleasure to the receiver, and still richer to the giver. The doctrine that "it is more blessed to give than to receive?" is of old and high authority. This is especially true in giving light, as giving is not diminishing, but the richest mode of increasing. These are great truths to all; most of all to those selected to fit the young for their future vocations, by enlightened minds and elevated characters. In an address before a congregation of Washington schools, by B. B. French, President of the city Board of Aldermen, he remarked, "To drink in learning is one thing; to pour it out for the benefit of others is quite another thing. Information, simply to be retained, is like the wealth of the miser." The knowledge miser is even more unfortunate than the money miser: as the less he gives the less tained, is like the wealth of the miser." The knowledge miser is even more unfortunate than the money miser; as the less he gives, the less he has. In the New York schools, where sending light abroad is a part of their system, it is a uniform fact that those which diffuse most light abroad shine brightest at home. What is true of schools is of course true with the individual pupils composing those schools. Those who give little have little; those who give much have much. Among the numerous teachers and parents in Washington, whose pupils and children have prepared specimens of their improvement for the express object of aiding the improvement of others, every one speaks with

grave of young Lester. Dr. Austin was a truly brave man, and, after a moment of indecision, he dismounted and entered the lonely burial-place. The appearance at the grave grew more and more distinct, as he drew softly near. It was a human form prone upon the earth! One moment more, he had reached the spot, and found his own daughter Fanny, in her bridal dress, lying beside the grave of her lover, with her face upon the mound, and one arm flung over it. Shocked and alarmed beyond measure, the called her name, laying his hand on her arm—but she did not rise, or move. Then, looking more closely in her face, he saw that she was sleeping the strange, wonderful sleep of the somnambulist. He raised her gently in his arms, and was about to bear her homeward, when she awoke to complete consciousness.

"My God! where am I?" she exclaimed, looking wildly around.

As tenderly as possible, her father told her what had happened, as he half carried her home. She wept, and seemed much agitated, but begged that she might go quietly to her chamber, without disturbing her mother.

From that night, Mrs. Austin always ramained with her daughter, watching and wakening her whenever she rose in her sleep, put on her birdal dress, and prepared to steal out to her bridal dress, and prepared to steal out to her bridal dress, and prepared to steal out to her grave-yard tryst. It was needful, but it was cruel; for, from that time, Fanny sunk in body to the distortion of the express object of the summar form the express object of the heights of very close and general reciprocation improvement for the express object of the sum in provement for the express object of the heights of the results. Without a word on the question of "corporal punishment," teachers can light to others.

The richest fields for acquiring knowledge to impart again are those of nature and art—seitence—the proper the steal of the summar are those of nature and art—seitence is a boundless field for acquiring the richest knowledge, made still tricher by imparting it to oth

and spirit. She seemed to utterly lack the throught?" he cried, hiding his face against farmy's breast, while tears, that were no reproach to his manhood, dropped fast upon those. Fanny bowed her head upon the head over him, and said, with tender solemnity:

"It is commonly supposed that the property one bessed in receiving, twice people choose to ruin their own possessions.]

"It is commonly supposed that the property dealt in their own possessions.]

"It is commonly supposed that the property one bessed—once blessed—once blessed—once blessed—once blessed in receiving, twice in giving.

"It is commonly supposed that the property one bessed in receiving, twice on in giving.

"It is commonly supposed that the property one bessed in receiving, twice of religious and loving heart, she bowed her head upon the window-sill before her. Suddenly she started, leaned forward, and listency seeing her mother weeping, she said, "Is it not written, that a man shall forsake with tender solemnity:

"It is commonly supposed that the property were convolted to the first one would can be seeing her mother weeping, she said, "Is it not written, that a man shall forsake with tender solemnity:

"It is commonly supposed that the property were sent some time since from the word of the word to use the follow after such matters?"

"It is commonly supposed that the property were sent some time since from the New York schools to Palestine, and to several shads in the Mediterranean. In return were received specimens of the "sling stone," supposed that the property were would seem the said, "Is in the word of the wor

[COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] For the National Era. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY. BY MRS. H. B. STOWP

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued. Our friend Tom, who had been in the kitchen during the conversation with the old rusk woman, had followed her out into the street. He saw her go on, giving every once in a while a suppressed groan. At last she sat her basket down on a door-step, and began arranging the old, faded shawl which covered her shoulders.

"I'll carry your basket a piece," said Tom

"I'll carry your basket a piece," said Tom, compassionately.
"Why should ye?" said the woman. "I don't want no help."
"You seem to be sick, or in trouble, or somethin," said Tom.
"I aint sick," said the woman, shortly.
"I wish," said Tom, looking at her earnestly, "I wish I could persuade you to leave off drinking. Don't you know it will be the ruin of ye, body and soul?"
"I knows I'm gwine to the carry." "I knows I'm gwine to torment," said the

woman, sullenly. "Ye don't need to tell me that ar. "I's ugly—I's wicked—I's gwine straight to torment. Oh, Lord! I wish I's thar!" Tom shuddered at these frightful words, spo

with a sullen, impassioned earnestness.

"Oh, Lord have mercy on ye! poor crittur.

Haint ye never heard of Jesus Christ?"

"Jesus Christ—who's he?" "Why, he's the Lord," said Tom.
"I think I've hearn tell o' the Lord and th

judgment and torment. I've heard o' that."

"But didn't anybody ever tell you of the Lord Jesus, that loved us poor sinners, and died for us?" "Don't knew nothin bout that," said the wo-man; "nobody haint never loved me, since my old man died."

"Where was you raised?" said Tom.
"Up in Kentuck. A man kept me to breed chil'en for market, and sold em as fast as they got big enough; last of all, he sold me to a spec-ulator, and my mass'r got me o' him."

"What set you into this bad way of drink-

"To get shet o' my misery. I had one child after I come here, and I thought then Pd have one to raise, cause mass'r was't a speculator. It was de peartest little thing! and missis she seemed to think a heap on't at first; it never cried; it was likely and fat. But missis tuck sick, and I tended her; and I tuck the fever, and my milk all left me, and the child it pined to skin and bone, and missis wouldn't buy milk for it. She wouldn't hear to me when I telled her I hadn't milk. She said she knowed I could feed it on what other folks eat; and the child kinder pined, and cried, and cried, and cried, day and night, and got all gone to skin and bones, and missis got sot agin it, and she said 'twant nothin but crossness. She wished it was dead, she said: and she wouldn't tet me have it a nights, cause, she said, it kept me have it a nights, cause, she said, it kept me awake, and made me good for nothing. She made me sleep in her room, and I had to put it way off in a little kind o' garret, and thar it cried itsef to death one night. It did; and I tuck to drinkin to keep its crying out of my ears. I did—and I will drink. I will, if I do go to torment for it. Mass'r says I shall go to go to torment for it. Mass'r says I shall go to torment, and I tell him I've got thar now."

"Oh, ye poor crittur!" said Tom, "haint nobody never telled ye how the Lord Jesus loved ye, and died for ye? Haint they telled ye that he'll help ye, and ye can go to heaven, and have rest at last?"

"I looks like gwine to heaven."

"I looks like gwine to heaven," said the wo-man; "aint thar where white folks is gwine—

man; "aint thar where white folks is gwine—spose they'd have me thar? I'd rather go to torment, and get away from mass'r and missis. I had so," she said, as, with her usual groan, she got her basket on her head, and walked sullenly away.

Tom turned, and walked sorrowfully back to the house. In the court, he met little Eva—a crown of tuberoses on her head, and her eyes radiant with delight.

"Oh, Tom, here you are. I'm glad I've found you. Papa says you may get, out the ponies."

yon. Papa says you may get out the ponies, and take me in my little, new carriage," she said, catching his hand. "But what's the matter, Tom—you look sober?"

"I feel bad, Miss Eva," said Tom, sorrowful-

ly. "But Pil get the horses for you."
"But do tell me, Tom, what is the matter.
I saw you talking to cross old Prue."
Tom, in simple, earnest phrase, told Eva the woman's history. She did not exclaim, or won-

woman's history. She did not exclaim, or wonder, or weep, as other children do. Her cheeks grew pale, and a deep, carnest shadow passed over her eyes. She laid both hands on her bosom, and sighed heavily.

"Tom, you needn't get me the horses. I don't want to go," she said.

"Why not, Miss Eva?"

"These things sink into my heart, Tom," said Eva—"they sink into my heart," she repeated, earnestly. "I don't want to go;" and she turned from Tom, and went into the house.

A few days after, another woman came in

A few days after, another woman came old Prue's place, to bring the rusks; Mi Ophelia was in the kitchen.

"Lor!" said Dinah, "what's got Prue?"

"Prue isn't coming any more," said the w

man, mysteriously.
"Why not?" said Dinah. "She ain't dead, We doesn't exactly know. She's down cel lar," said the woman, glancing at Miss Ophelia After Miss Ophelia had taken the rusks, Di

atter Miss Opnelia had taken the rusks, Di-nah followed the woman to the door.
"What has got Prue, any how?" she said.
The woman seemed desirous, yet reluctant to speak, and answered in a low, mysterious

"Well, you mustn't tell nobody. Prue, sh "Well, you mustn't tell nobody. Prue, she got drunk agin—and they had her down cellar—and a drefful time—and that they left her all day, and I hearn 'em saying that the flies had got to her—and she's dead!"

Dinah held up her hands, and, turning, saw close by her side the spirit-like form of Evangeline, her large, mystic eyes dilated with horror, and every drop of blood driven from her lips and cheeks.

"Lor bless us! Miss Eva's gwine to faint away! What got us all to let her har such

! What got us all, to let her har such Her Pa'll be rail mad." "I shan't faint, Dinah," said the child, firm-ly; "and why shouldn't I hear it? It ain't so much for me to hear it as for poor Prue to suf-

"Lor sakes! it isn't for sweet, delicate young

ladies like you—these yer stories isn't; enough to kill 'em!" enough to kill 'em!"

Eva sighed again, and walked up stairs with a slow and melancholy step.

Miss Ophelia anxiously inquired the woman's story. Dinah gave a very garrulous version of it, to which Tom added the particulars which he had drawn from her that morning.

"An abominable business! perfectly horrible!" she exclaimed, as she entered the room

where St. Clare lay reading his paper.
"Pray, what iniquity has turned up now.?

"Pray, what iniquity has turned up now."
said he.

"What now? why, those folks have whipped
Prue to death!" said Miss Ophelia, going on
with great strength of detail into the story, and
enlarging on its most shocking particulars.

"I thought it would come to that some time,"
said St. Clare, going on with his paper.

"Thought so; ain't you going to do anything
about it?" said Miss Ophelia. "Haven't you

CHAPTER XIX .- St. Clare's History and Opin-

knitting work, and sat there grim with indig-nation. She knit and knit, but while she mused the fire burned; at last she broke out-"I tell you, Augustine, I can't get over things so, if you can; it's a perfect abomination for you to defend such a system; that's my mind."

"What now?" said St. Clare, looking up.
"At it again, hey?"

"I say it's perfectly abominable for you to defend such a system." acid Min Only it.

Southerners. you don't?"

"Are you such a sweet innocent as to suppose nobody in this world ever does what they don't think is right? Don't you, or didn't you ever do anything that you did not think quite right?"

Weathless of error houd her, and everybody that lives to remember her, whether bond or free, servant, acquaintance, relation, all say the same. Why, cousin, that mother has been all that has stood between me and utter unbelief for years. She was a direct embodiment and

"What do you keep on doing it for?"
"Didn't you ever keep on doing wrong after you'd repented, my good cousin?"
"Well, only when I've been very much tempted," said Miss Ophelia.

"Well, I've been resolving I won't, off and on, these ten years," said St. Clare, "but I haven't, somehow, got clear. Have you got clear of all your sins, cousin?"
"Cousin Augustine," said Miss Ophelia, seriously, and laying down her knitting work, "I suppose I deserve that you should reprove my short-comings. I know all you say is true enough; nobody feels them more than I do; but it does seem to me, after all, there is some difference between me and you. It seems to me I would cut off my right hand sooner than I was my father's pet, and I my mother's.

"There was a morbid sensitiveness and acuteness of feeling in me on all possible subjects, of keep on, from day to day, doing what I thought was wrong. But then my conduct is so incon-sistent with my profession, I don't wonder you

reprove me."

"Oh, now, cousin," said Augustine, sitting down on the floor, and laying his head back in her lap, "don't take on so awfully serious! You know what a good-for-nothing, saucy boy I always was. I love to poke you up—that's all—just to see you get earnest. I do think you are

desperately, distressingly good; it tires me to death to think of it."

death to think of it."

"But this is a serious subject, my boy, Auguste," said Miss Ophelia, laying her hand on his forehead.

"Dismally so," said he; "and I —— well, I never want to talk seriously in hot weather; what with mosquitoes and all, a fellow can't get himself up to any very sublime moral flights; and I believe," said St. Clare, suddenly rousing himself up, "there's a theory now! I understand now why Northern nations are always more virtuous than Southern ones—I see into

the short of it—and, to my mind, it's a pretty respectable specimen of what he can do in his own line."

Miss Ophelia stopped her knitting, and looked surprised; and St. Clare, apparently enjoying ther astonishment, went on.

"You seem to wonder; but if you will get me fairly at it, I'll make a clean breast of it. This cursed business, accursed of God and man, what is it? Strip it of all its ornament, run if down to the root and nucleus of the whole, and what is it? Why, because my brother Quashy is ignorant and weak, and I am intelligent and strong—because I know how, and can do it, therefore I may steal all he has, keep it, and give him only such and so much as suits my fancy. Whatever is too hard, too dirty, too disagreeable for me, I may set Quashy shall work! Because I don't like work, Quashy shall work! Because the sun burns me, Quashy shall work! Because I don't like work, Quashy shall work! Because I don't like work, Quashy shall work! Because the sun burns me, Quashy shall work! Because I don't like work, Quashy shall work! Because I don't like work, Quashy shall stay in the sun. Quashy shall life down in every puddle, that I may walk over dryshod. "Quashy shall do my will, and not his, all the days of his mortal life, and have such chance of getting to heaven at last as I find convenient. This I take to be about what slavery is. I defy anybody on earth to read our slave code as it stands in our law books, and make anything else of it. Talk of the abuses of slavery! Humbug! The thing itself is the essence of all abuse! And the only reason why the land don't sink under it, like Sodom and Gomorrah, is

WHOLE NO. 250.

Zillette

got any select men, or anybody to interfere and look after such matters?"

"It is commonly supposed that the property interest is a sufficient guard in these cases. If go beasts, many of us do not, and dare not, as othere won't be much hope to get up sympathy for her."

It is perfectly outrageous! it is horrid! Augustine. It will certainly bring down vengeance upon you!"

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It is perfectly outrageous! it is horrid! Augustine. It will certainly bring down vengeance upon you!"

St. Clare had started up, and, as his manner was when excited, was walking with hurried steps up and down the floor. His fine face, classic as that of a Greek statue, seemed actually to burn with the fervor of his feelings. His large blue eyes flashed, and he gestured with an unconscious eagerness. Mise Ophelia had never seen him in this mood before, and she sat perfectly silent.

"How can you shut your eyes and ears? How can you let such things alone?"

"How can you shut your eyes and ears? How can you let such things alone?"

"How can hot is the only resource left us."

"How can you shut your eyes and ears? How can woull et such things alone?"

"How can hot is feelings. Here is a hole class—debased, uneducated, indolent, provoking—put without any sort of terms of the provoking—put w

den change of expression, and resuming some-thing of his habitual careless tone. "Pooh! your Northern folks are cold-blooded; you are

sions.

St. Clare's fine countenance was for a moment overcast; he looked annoyed, but suddenly calling up a gay smile, he said:

"Come, cousin, don't stand there looking like one of the Fates; you've only seen a peep through the curtain—a specimen of what is going on the world over, in some shape or other. If we are to be prying and spying into all the dismals of life, we should have no heart to anything. "Tis like looking too close into the details of Dinah's kitchen;" and St. Clare lay back on the sofa, and busied himself with his paper.

Miss Ophelia sat down and pulled out her knitting work, and sat there grim with indignation. She knit and knit, but while she mused was just such another man as your father—a regular old Roman—upright, energetic, noble-minded, with an iron will. Your father settled down in New England, to rule over rocks and stones, and to force an existence out of Nature; and mine settled in Louisiana, to rule over men and women, and force existence out of them. My mother," said St. Clare, getting up and defend such a system," said Miss Ophelia, with increasing warmth.

"I defend it, my dear lady; whoever said I did defend it?" said St. Clare.

"Of course you defend it—you all do—all you Southerners. What do you have slaves for, if could observe, there was no trace of any human washess or cover about her and seven large. could observe, there was no trace of any human weakness or error about her; and everybody right?"

"If I do I repent of it, I hope," said Miss Ophelia, rattling her needles with energy.

"So do I," said St. Clare, peeling his orange; "What do you keep on doing it for ?"

"Didn't you ever keep on doing wrong after you'd repented, my good cousin?"

went on :
"My brother and I were twins; and they say ed," said Miss Ophelia.

"Well, I'm very much tempted," said St. Clare; "that's just my difficulty."

"But I always resolve I won't, and I try to break off."

"Well, I've been resolving I won't, off and on, these ten years," said St. Clare, "but I haven't, somehow, got clear. Have you got clear of all your sins, cousin?"

"Cousin Augustine" said Miss Ophelia said St. Clare, "but I haven't, somehow, got clear. Have you got clear of all your sins, cousin?"

"Cousin Augustine" said Miss Ophelia said St. Clare, "but I haven't, somehow, got clear. Have you got clear of all your sins, cousin?"

"Cousin Augustine" said Miss Ophelia said St.

was my father's pet, and I my mother's.

"There was a morbid sensitiveness and acuteness of feeling in me on all possible subjects, of which he and my father had no kind of understanding, and with which they could have no possible sympathy. But mother did; and so, when I had quarrelled with Alfred, and father looked sternly on me, I used to go off to mother's room, and sit by her. I remember just how she used to look, with her pale cheeks, her deep, soft, serious eyes, her white dress—she always soft, serious eyes, her white dress—she always were white; and I used to think of her when-ever I read in Revelations about the saints that ever I read in Revelations about the saints that were arrayed in fine linen, clean and white. She had a great deal of genius of one sort and another, particularly in music; and she used to sit at her organ, playing fine, old, majestic music of the Catholic church, and singing with a voice more like an angel than a mortal woman; and I would lay my head down on her lap, and cry, and dream, and feel—oh, immeasurably!—things that I had no language to say!

say!
"In those days, this matter of slavery had

stand now why Northern nations are always more virtuous than Southern ones—I see into that whole subject."

"Oh, Anguste, you are a sad rattle-brain."

"Am I? Well, so I am, I suppose; but for once I will be serious now; but you must hand me that basket of oranges—you see—you'll have to "stay me with flagons and comfort me with apples," if I'm going to make this effort. Now," said Augustin, drawing the basket up, "I'll begin: When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a fellow to hold two or three dozen of his fellow worms in captivity, a decent regard to the opinions of society require"—

"I'd don't see that you are growing more serious," said Miss Ophelia.

"Wait—I'm coming on—you'll hear. The short of the matter is, cousin, said he, his handserious expression, "on this abstract question of Slavery there can, as I think, be but one opinion. Planters, who have money to make by it—elergymen, who have planters to please—politicians, who want to rule by it, may warp and bend language and ethics to a degree that shall bend language and ethics to a degree t ous," said Miss Ophelia.

"Wait—I'm coming on—you'll hear. The short of the matter is, cousin, said he, his handsorious expression, "on this abstract question of Slavery there can, as I think, be but one opinion. Planters, who have money to make by itclergymen, who have planters to please—politicians, who want to rule by it, may warp and bend language and ethics to a degree that shall astonish the world at their ingenuity; they can resonature and the Bible, and nobody knows what else, into the service; but, after all, neither they nor the world believe in it one particle the more. It comes from the Devil—that's the short of it—and, to my mind, it's a pretty respectable specimen of what he can do in his own line."

Miss Ophelia stopped her knitting, and look.

"Well, my father worked some five hundred negroes; he was an inflexible, driving, punctilious business man; everything was to move by system—to be sustained with unfailing accuracy and precision. Now, if you take into account that all this was to be worked out by a set of lazy, twaddling, shiftless laborers, who had grown up all their lives in the absence of every possible motive to learn how to do anything but 'shirk,' as you Vermonters say, and you'll see that there might naturally be, on his plantation, a great many things that looked

committee for a redress of grievances. We hindered and repressed a great deal of cruelty, and congratulated ourselves on doing a vast deal of good, till, as often happens, my zeal overacted. Stubbs complained to my father that he couldn't manage the hands, and must resign his position. Father was a fond, indulgent husband, but a man that never flinched from anything that he thought necessary; and so he husband, but a man that never flinched from anything that he thought necessary; and so he put down his foot, like a rock, between us and the field hands. He told my mother, in language perfectly respectful and deferential, but quite explicit, that over the house servants she should be entire mistress, but that with the field hands he could allow no interference. He revered and respected her above all living beings, but he would have said it all the same to the virgin Mary herself, if she had come in the way of his system.

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way of his system.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1851.

DRAYTON AND SAYRES .- Since October, 1850. we have received, in contributions from various sources, the aggregate sum of \$120, to be applied to the wants of Dravton and Sayres, confined in the Washington jail. This amount was exhausted a month ago; and they have requested us to say, that contributions to make situation comfortable during next winter will be thankfully received. These unfortunate men have been lying in prison for three years, separated from their wives and children; and the law requires that they should there remain till the heavy fine imposed upon them shall have been paid. Their patience and good conduct have won for them the respect of the keepers of the prison, who, we take pleasure in saying, appear to be kind-hearted and considerate, as well as faithful officers. But it is a terrible thing for a man in full health, in the prime of his days, with the command of all his faculties, to be shut up year after year, within the cold walls of a prison, counting day by day the sad echoes of his footfall, as he paces the stone pavement, or looking forth longingly through the iron-barred windows upon the rest less sea of life rolling around him; and when that man is a husband and father, and has lost his liberty only through an act which nothing but the stern necessities of a wrong institution makes an offence against the community sus taining it, every humane mind must regard him with peculiar interest and compassion.

We hope the friends of humanity will remember that, if they cannot visit those in prison, they can minister to their wants.

KOSSUTH

Kossuth, it is expected, will arrive at New York near the close of this month. The citizens and authorities are preparing to receive him with distinguished honors, and the President, it is stated, has taken measures to show the high regard in which the nation holds him.

What shall be done for him after his arrival, is a question in everybody's thoughts. The Sultan, having the resources of his subjects a his command, was free to indulge in the most elegant hospitalities towards the illustrious guest whom he delighted to honor. Our President has no such discretionary power, the Peo ple having reserved to themselves the right to entertain distinguished strangers, and signalize in their own way their appreciation of services rendered to mankind

No man living deserves more at the hands of his fellow man than this great Hungarian patriot. The cause of Hungary was the cause of self-government, of popular rights, of Democracy, of mankind; and Kossuth was the life and leader of that cause. No Revolutionist has acted from nobler aims, with purer motives,

Let us honor him; but let us do more than this-make him comfortable. That little Saxon word, comfort, implies something far more substantial and vital than all the national salute and public ceremonies that await him.

A citizen of New York has written to the Mayor, proposing to be one of one hundred persons, who shall each give \$1,000 to establish a fund of \$100,000 for the benefit of Kos suth. The offer is generous; but had this citizen called upon some of the public-spirited men of New York, and induced them privately to subscribe to such a plan, and then at the proper moment given it publicity, so that no one man might lay claim to the glory of originating it he might have accomplished something. As it is, we fear his project may fail. Again, we hear it stated that it is proposed in Nashville, Tennessee, to purchase a residence for Kossuth near the Hermitage, and some citizens have al ready volunteered contributions.

Something should be done, and done liberal ly and promptly. The wealthiest and most powerful Republic in the world should give ample evidence of its regard for a Statesman and Pa triot who has lost all but his life and honor in the attempt to establish Republicanism in his

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Whilst so many of the Northern States, the pretenders to law and order, have been disgraced by mobs, by violence, by outrage, by blood, in opposition to the miserable pittance of Southern right recognised in the Compromise, not a single scene of violence has been witnessed at the South, although the Compromise rendered the Federal authority more odious to the reason of every sensible Southern man, than the Fugitive Law could be to the understanding North.—Southern Press.

A fair specimen of the characteristic sophis try of the Southern Press. The Compromise affected territory and a People beyond the lim enforced upon them, not upon the People of casion for collision with the Federal authorities? If violent resistance was to be used against the Compromise, it was necessary for those proposing it, to go some thousands miles to execute their purposes.

Not only could there be no occasion, but no reason for collision. The Compromise recognised the right of the People of California to determine whether slavery should exist among them or not, and left the question, as it regarded New Mexico and Utah, to be settled by the People of those Territories when about to form State Constitutions. What ground or apology for mob-violence in all this? The Territoric are left open to both sections of the Union; and it is there that the question, whether slavery shall be tolerated in them, must be decided. What more can a slaveholder demand? On the other hand the Fugitive Law affects the Northern people directly. It brings the Federal powre to bear immediately upon them. It is a law flict with their jurisprudence, and revolting to their humanity. It outrages all constitutional guarantees of right, all sound principles of law, every dictate and feeling of hospitality. It all its machinery of violence and blood, to their very hearth-stones. There is not a city, town, village, neighborhood, exempt from its enforceexecution is not attempted. It is a perpetual and apply the rod, once, twice, thrice, requiring and universal horror at the North; the more so, at each blow that he renounce his Anti-Slavery

the city is crowded with strangers, known to be he is an Abolitionist. Not that he has violated peculiarly sensitive in such cases, and then the laws, or abducted slaves, or interfered with alleged fugitive is dragged through the public the rights of his neighbors—but because he douffed. Were a Federal law equalv abhorrent to the People of the South attempted to be thus enforced among them, the esistance would be more violent and general. Nav. its execution would be impossible. No one who understands the Southern character an doubt this

can cries out, "Well done, men of Grayson!"

"Humanity to the negro, the slave, demands

that these Abolitionists be dealt with SUMMA-

ournals in Virginia respond; the transaction is

known to the Press of Washington, which pub-

lishes the facts, without comment; (except the

disavow his Anti-Slavery sentiments!

entlemen of the Washington Press.

"In treason all the participes criminis

render a man an accessory, will in the treason make him a principal."

Judge Kane reiterates this doctrine:

land, when absolute powers were claimed for the

King, and his person was held to be invested

with divine attributes, so that to utter lightly a

word against his sacred majesty, was adjudged

treason, and punished with death. Parlia-

mentary statutes in the reigns of Henry V and

Henry VI confirmed this doctrine, making the

aiders, counsellers, consenters, abettors, main-

tainers, procurers, comforters, receivers, reliev-

ers, &c., of persons guilty of treason, principal

Of course the decisions of English courts

were not binding in this country, any more

than the statutes of Parliament. Such de-

cisions might be entitled to respectful consider-

As to putting down violent resistance to the Fugitive Law, our candid opinion is, that it cannot be done. In a self-governing State, Public Opinion is the life of law. A good law, ansustained by it must fall; a bad law in oppoition to it will be baffled. Force, repeatedly used in its execution, will but strengthen the feeling against it, make it more and more hated, and give rise to frequently recurring scenes of disorder. A law which cannot be enforced without violence, is the legitimate parent of anarchy and rebellion.

We commend to the Southern Press the folowing quotations which close the speech of Senator Soulé, lately printed and praised in its

"Our Federal rulers should understand that, "Our Federal rulers should understand that, by an eternal law, Providence has decreed vexation to violence.' For, if you will allow me to close with another quotation from Burke, the use of force is but temporary; it may subdue for a moment, but it does not remove the necessity of subduing again; and a nation [a community—Ed. Era] is not governed which has perpetually to be conquered.'"

These are the words of truth and sobernes nd we commend them to the attention of our Administration, whose officials seem to have been seized with a sudden and violent passion for the gallows.

For the National Era. THE PRISONERS OF NAPLES.* I have been thinking of the victims bound

ne, in their cold, damp cells of pa Where hope is not, and innocence in vain Appeals against the torture and the chain unates! whose crime it was to share Our common love of freedom, and to dare In its behalf, Rome's harlot triple-crowned. And her base pander, the most hateful thing Who upon Christian or on Pagan ground Makes vile the old heroic name of king. Oh, God most merciful! Father just and kind Whom man hath bound, let Thy right hand unbind Or, if Thy purposes of good behind Their ills lie hidden, let the sufferers find Strong consolations; leave them not to doubt Thy Providential care, nor yet without The hope which all Thy attributes inspire That not in vain the martyr's robe of fire Is worn, nor the sad prisoner's fretting chair Since all who suffer for Thy truth send forth, Electrical, with every throb of pain, Unquenchable sparks, Thy own baptismal rain Of fire and spirit over all the earth, Making the dead in slavery live again. Let this great hope be with them, as they lie Shut from the light, the greenness, and the sky, From the cool waters and the pleasant breeze, The smell of flowers, and shade of summer tree Bound with the felon lepers whom disease And sins abhorred make loathsome: let ther Pellico's faith, Foreste's strength to bear Years of unutterable torment, stern and still, As the chained Titan victor through his will!

ation, in the construction of a similar law existing in both countries, where the reason of Comfort them with Thy future: let them see the decisions would equally apply to both. But For that, with all good things, is hid with Thee, how could the reason of these decisions respecting constructive treason apply to this country? And, perfect in Thy thought, awaits its time to be We had repudiated the divine right of Kings. I, who have spoken for freedom at the cost We had declared war against Absolutism. The Of some weak friendships, or some paltry prize Of name or place, and, more than I have lost, omnipotence of Parliament we had denied. We Have gained in wider reach of sympathies, had asserted that Governments had their right-And free communion with the good and wise-May God forbid that I should ever boast ful origin with the People; that to the People belonged the real sovereignty; and we had Such easy self-denial, or repine formed a Government, on a written Constitu-That the strong pulse of health no more is mine: tion prescribing its metes and bounds. No di-That, overworn at noonday, I must yield claimed for it; and the idea of enlarging its For blest beyond deserving still, and knowing powers by construction, or securing impunity That kindly Providence its care is showing for its abuses-the ruling idea under the Eng-In the withdrawal as in the bestowing, lish Monarchy before the Revolution-was at Scarcely I dare for more or less to pray war with our Constitution and the genius of the Beautiful yet for me this autumn day People. Besides-our institutions, being founded Melts on its sunset hills; and, far away, on a declaration of the rights of man, as man, For me the Ocean lifts its solemn psalm, To me the pine woods whisper; and for me they rejected all ideas of cruelty, inhumanity, and You river, winding through its vales of calm severity. Their policy was to regard and treat By greenest banks, with asters purple-starred the People with benignity, eschewing all ex-And gentian bloom and golden-rod made gay, essive or unusual punishments. Flows down in silent gladness to the sea, The reason of the decisions of the English Like a pure spirit to its great reward! Nor lack I friends, long-tried and near and dear, Warm, soft, and golden. For such gifts to me

one of the citizens of that county, a slaveholder

Cornutt, a citizen, a friend and backer of Bacor

and a promulgator of his abolition doctrine They required him to renounce abolitionism

ish his operations of amalgamation and

nim, and are much outraged at his imposit

ty-offences of which some of the most distin-

guilty. For these the Vigilance Committee of

sentiments. He refuses. Again they lacerate

"The vigilance committees were after as

ourts, which were made in the spirit of intolerant despotism, in disregard of the rights of the People, and with a view to bulwark the What shall I render, oh my God, to Thee? surpations of the Royal Power, could not Let me not dwell upon my lighter share hold in this country. And yet we find the Fedof pain and ill that human life must bear; eral Judges in 1804, although disowning the Save me from selfish pining; let my heart authority of the judicial decisions of England as Drawn from itself in sympathy, forget The bitter longings of a vain regret, precedents, borrowing from those same decisions the villanous doctrine that "in treason embering others, as I have to-day, there are no accessories!" What law author In their great sorrows, let me live alway ized such a declaration? What reason could Such as a frail and erring spirit may, justify, what analogy suggest or excuse it? It In love which is of Thee, and which indeed Thou art was anti-Democratic, anti-American, anti-Christian. Hear what the most eloquent historian of England says of this doctrine, which has just *The recent publication of W.E. Gladstone, M.P. has made the public familiar with atrocities, on the part of the Neapolitan Government, without a parallel in the history of tyranny. eceived the sanction of a Democratic Judge in

Speaking of the act of the Lady Alice, after the Monmouth rebellion, in giving food and helter to Hickes and Nelthorpe, says:

DEAL WITH THEM "ABOVE THE LAW." "If Lady Alice knew her guests to have been The Wytheville (Va.) Republican, speaking of concerned in the insurrection, she was undoubtedly guilty of what in strictness is a capital erime; for the law of principal and accessory, the late outrage by the people of Grayson on as respects high treason, then was, and is to this day, in a state disgraceful to English juris-prudence. In cases of felony, a distinction, prudence. In cases of felony, a distinction, bounded on justice and reason, is made between the principal and accessory after the fact. He the negro, the slave, demands that these Abolitionists be dealt with summarily and above the who conceals from justice one whom he knows to be a murderer, though liable to punishment, is not liable to the punishment of murder; but "On Saturday, the 13th, we learn that the com mittee of vigilance of that county, to the number of near two hundred, had before them one John e who shelters one whom he knows to be traitor is, according to all our jurists, guilty of cludes under the same definition, and visits fused. They stripped him, tied him to a tree, and appealed to him again to renounce and promise obedience to the laws; he refused. The with the same penalty, offences lying at the op-posite extremes of the scale of guilt. The feel-ing which makes the most loyal subject shrink from the thought of giving up to a shameful death the rebel who, vanquished, hunted down, and, in mortal agony, begs for a morsel of bread and a cup of water, may be weakness, but it is surely a weakness very nearly allied to virtue; a weakness which, constituted as hunter being sere we can hardly gradients from money, say fifteen to twenty thousand dollars He has a wife, but no white children. He has man beings are, we can hardly eradicate from the mind, without eradicating many noble and benevolent sentiments. A wise and good ruler the negro, even to amalgamation. He intends to set his negroes free, and make them his heirs. It is hoped he will retire to Ohio, and there finness, but he will generally connive at it, or punish it very tenderly. In no case will he reat it as a crime of the blackest dye. Whether Flora McDonald was justified in concealing the attainted heir of the Stuarts, whether a on's men on Thursday; we have not heard whether they caught him, nor what or over time was justined in assisting the escape of Lavalette, are questions on which casuists may differ; but to class such actions with the crimes of Guy Faux and Fieschi, is an outrage to humanity and common sense. Such, however, is the classification of our law. It is evident that nothing but a lowed. There are not more than six of his followers that adhere; the rest have renounced Mr. Cornutt, it appears from this statement owns lands and slaves. A sneaking insinualenient administration could make such a state of the law endurable. And it is just to say that during many generations no English Gov-ernment, save one, has treated with rigor per-sons guilty merely of harboring defeated and flying insurgents? tion is made that he is an amalgamationist; but had there been any ground for this charge, the vigilant malice of his persecutors would have detected and exposed it. According to this prejudiced statement, his offences are but two: flying insurgents he is an anti-slavery man in principle, and he intends to give his slaves freedom and proper-

This doctrine, thus denounced by Macaulay and practically renounced to a great extent by the meliorated Monarchy of England, is imguished public men of Virginia have been ported into this country, and now sought to be enforced in all its bloody rigor by the Ex-Grayson county strip him, tie him to a tree, ecutive and Judiciary of the United States! "IN TREASON THERE ARE NO ACCESSORIES!" Were we not restrained by the precepts of Him whose word we recognise reverently as our "higher law," we would invoke Heaven's curses his bare back, until he recants, and promises to sell his lands, and leave his native State. Recol-upon the heads of those traitors to Republicanture who dare from the press accompaniments. In one case, the claimant wantonly inflicts a brutal blow on the skull of his victim; in another, an arrest is put off till

Virginian, a Virginia SLAVEHOLDER, because

upon the heads of those traitors to Republicanism and Humanity who dare, from the press and from the bench, avow and advocate a doc-

trine reeking with blood and flendish malig-

the rights of his neighbors—but because he holds Abolition sentiments, and intends to liberate his slaves! And the Wytheville Republijurisprudence. Should Louis Hanaway be convicted, and should he then escape, his own sister, were she to give him food and shelter, would be guilty of treason-she would be liable to arrest as a principal traitor, and the penalty of her RILY AND ABOVE THE LAW!" Respectable sisterly conduct would be death upon the gallows! This is the infernal doctrine, that "in treason there are no accessories."

See, how it subserved the vindictive policy of Telegraph ;) and yet, not a petty riot occurs at the North, provoked by the attempt to execute the black-hearted James the Second. ALICE LISLE was a lady of wealth and intelligence, the infernal Fugitive Law, which is not recorddistinguished for her hospitality and human ed with indignant comments by this very press, ity. While her husband created a Lord by and bitter homilies upon the advocates of the Cromwell, lived, though loval to the Common "Higher Law." It is atrocious that a citizen of the North should suffer himself to be prowealth, her womanly heart led her to give protection to many of the Cavaliers in their disvoked by a revolting law to unlawful resistance; tress. After the overthrow of the Commonbut a very small matter, if not really worthy of approbation, that a slaveholding citizen of Virwealth and death of her husband, her habitual ginia should be stripped, tied to a tree, and lacerated with the lash, by a Vigilance Comsympathy with the unfortunate prompted her to give shelter and relief to those who were outlawed from time to time by the King. Hickes and mittee, for the purpose of compelling him to Nellthorpe, after the failure of the Monmouth rebellion in which they had been actors, being the Committee might have burnt him at the hunted down by the bloodhounds on their stake, without greatly shocking the nerves of track, sought refuge with the Lady Alice these law-loving, order-loving, violence-hating The same womanly kindness," says Macaulay. which had led her to befriend the Royalists in their time of trouble, would not suffer her IN TREASON THERE ARE NO ACCESto refuse a meal and a hiding-place to the wretched men who now entreated her to pro-In the trial of the Fries case, in 1804, Judge tect them." Her house was soon surrounded chase delivering the opinion of the Court, by soldiers, and the unfortunate men were found and dragged to prison. She was arrested on the charge of treason, and tried by the infaprincipals: there are no accessories to this crime. Every act, which in the case of felony would mous Jeffreys, on the principle, now declared by Judge Kane, upheld expressly by the Washington Union and the Pennsylvanian, and tacitly sanctioned by the Whig and Democratic press "It is not necessary to prove that the individual accused was a direct, personal actor in the violence. If he was present, directing, aidgenerally, that "in Treason there are no acessories." Universal sympathy was excited for her. Tory gentlemen besought the King in her behalf; the ablest counsel were enlisted: even his personal appearance indispensable. Though he be absent at the time of its actual the reluctant jury procrastinated; but the ferocious Chief Justice browbest the counsel, bulperpetration, yet if he directed the act, devised or knowingly furnished the means for carrying it into effect, instigated others to perform it, he lied the jury, forced a verdict against her, and sentenced her to be burnt at the stake. This was more than even the bishops and clergy could stand, and they loudly protested, so that her This doctrine is not of American, but Engpunishment was mitigated to beheading. King lish growth; not the offspring of Republican-James was plied with prayers for her pardon, ism, but Absolutism. It was invented in Engbut he was as inexorable as a United States

> which declares that ain treason there are no We wish now to direct the attention of the reader to an important point. The Monmouth rebellion was confessedly a levying a war, for the purpose of dethroning the King. It was treason, unequivocal, overt, absolute. Hickes and Nellthorpe had been actively engaged in it; and this the Lady Alice knew. She knew, too, that by giving them shelter and relief, she was involving herself in the guilt of Treason, as a principal. This was the Law in England. But, what tongue has not cursed the memory of Jeffreys and his royal master, for her execu-

> Commissioner under the Fugitive Law. Lady

Alice was publicly beheaded, under the law

tion? The act was worthy of a Nero. In this country, we have no such Law; but t is sought by judicial decisions to smuggle in this detestable English Law; and under it we People one political family, and to equalize the find a man indicted for high treason in Philadelphia. In the case of Lady Alice, there had been an actual "levying of war to overthrow the Government; the men whom she relieved had been actually engaged in it; and she knew it. In the case of Williams of Philadelphia, there had been, notoriously, no levying of war, and Ohio citizen. The latter cannot vote unless he his only offence consisted in giving notice of the is twenty-one, has paid, or been charged with, a who up to that time had done nothing, and, so far as he knew, had no purpose of doing anything, but to secure their escape. For this he is indicted by an American Grand Jury, acting under the instructions of a Democratic Judge, for high treason. Had the offence of Lady Alice been no more, the monster Jeffreys himself would hardly have had the audacity to is sue a warrant for his arrest-at all events, no English Jury, even in those corrupt time, could have been induced to render a verdict against her. Is this Administration ambitious to throw into the shade the merciful deeds of the tenderhearted James the Second? How long since the pious and humane Jeffreys has become model for American jurists?

We have not done with this subject. Fries and his associates took up arms to resist the operation of a Law in the State of Pennsylva nia: but an indictment for treason was found against him alone: his associates were indicted only for a high misdemeanor. The colored people of Christiana did not take up arms to resist generally the operation of the Fugitive Law-they gathered suddenly at a certain point, to save from recapture four alleged fugitives. The result is, the indictment for high treason of thirty-seven persons, some of whom, as confessed, were not acting at all, and some of whom were absent!

Jeffreys' circuit after the Monmouth rebel ion is known in history as the BLOODY ASSIZES: are the United States to have their BLOODS Assizes, and are they to be forever associated with the name of the city of Brotherly Love? We shall see.

GENERAL SCOTT.

We publish on our fourth page a vigorous ommunication from an experienced New Hampshire politician, dissenting from some of the views expressed in our article on "the Position of Parties," published a few weeks since. Our correspondent evidently favors the nomina tion of General Scott by the Whigs, and believes that this event is probable. We need not say that we differ from him. Mean time. we find the following statement in a late edition of the Washington Republic. Speaking of Webster, Fillmore, and Scott, it says:

"They are all worthy exponents of Whiginciples. They have all troops of friends principles. They have all troops of Mr. Emphatically may these things be said of Mr. Webster. With equal truth they may be said Webster. Webster. With equal trusted of General Scott; for though circumstances of General Scott; for though circumstances impress his sentiments officially on the recent policy of the country, no one doubts the liberalty and nationality of his views, and WE ALL NOW THAT HE EXERTED HIMSELF AS A PRIVATE DOPTION OF THE MEASURES OF ADJUSTMENT.

MR. WEBSTER.

The New York Courier and Enquirer thus mmences a fong editorial proclamation in faor of the nomination of Mr. Webster for the

"The events of each successive day go prove the paramount importance of both the great political parties in our country nominat-ing for the Presidency a statesman who is not only known to be sound in regard to the late Compromise, but who is, in this regard, absolutely above suspicion. The policy, nay, the absolute necessity of this course, is becoming so apparent, that we look upon the nomination of Mr. Webster, by the Whig National Conven-It would seem, then, that Mr. Fillmore is no above suspicion," in the opinion of the Couri-

er and Enquirer. The People of Virginia have a different opinion; but perhaps they are not so vigilant and keen-sighted over the interests of slavery, as the Northern editor of that paper.

For the National Era. RENEDICITE

PROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM. God's love and peace be with thee! where Lifts the dark tresses of thy hair

Whether, through city casements, comes The kiss to thee in crowded rooms, Or, out among the woodland blooms It freshens o'er thy thoughtful face,

Beauty to beauty, grace to grace Fair Nature's book together read. The old wood paths that knew our tread

The hills we climbed, the river seen By gleams along its deep ravine— All keep thy memory fresh and green

Where'er I look, where'er I stray, Thy thought goes with me on my way, And hence the prayer I breathe to-day O'er lapse of time and change of scene, The weary waste which lies between

Thyself and me, my heart I lear Thou lack'st not Friendship's spell-word, nor The half-unconscious power to draw All hearts to thine by Love's sweet law

With these good gifts of God is cast Thy lot, and many a charm thou hast To hold the blessed angels fast.

If, then, a fervent wish for thee The gracious Heavens will heed from me What should, dear heart, its burden be? The sighing of a shaken reed-What can I more than meekly please

God's love-unchanging, pure, and true-The Paraclete white-shining through His peace—the fall of Hermon's dew!

With such a prayer, on this sweet day,

As thou may'st hear and I may say, I greet thee, dearest, far away! HE CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA AND

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

Will the editor of the National Era please vor several of his patrons with his opinion whether the Constitution of the State of Indiana does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States? Can any State prohibit the tizens of any other State from enjoying the same privileges and immunities as its own citi-zens? Can the colored citizens of New York and Massachusetts be prohibited from enjoying the same privileges in the State of Indiana as ne white citizens of Indiana enjoy?

Philadelphia, 9th mo. 4th, 1851.

We had occasion more than three years ago inquire into the meaning and history of the second section, fourth article, of the Constitution of the United States. What we wrote then will constitute a full reply to the question of our correspondent, and we therefore take the liberty of republishing it:

Some time since the Charleston Mercury con tained a series of able articles on the rights of the slave States, with the following quotation from the Federal Constitution prefixed as a motto: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States."

This is one of the most important provision of the Constitution. Its design is to make the rights of citizenship throughout all the States of the Union. In virtue of this provision, the citizen of Maine in Louisiana is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of that State. The citizen of South Carolina in Ohio is entitled to the privileges and immunities of an one year next preceding the election. The former, if he has fulfilled these conditions, can perform the same act. They both stand on an equal footing. What constitutes citizenship in each State must of course be determined by that State for itself. The provision of the Constitution is a transcript in a condensed form of a part of the 1st section of the 6th article of the Articles of Confederation," which was as fol-

"The better to secure and perpetuate mutual riendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vaga bonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immu nities of free citizens in the several States." The history of the proceedings upon this pro

vision in the Congress of the Confederation, is not generally known. The Articles of Confede ration having been reported from a committee they came under consideration June 25, 1778. and the amendments, recommended by the sev eral States, were submitted by their delegate respectively. One amendment to the 1st section of the 4th article was moved by South Carolina which showed a clear understanding of the operation of the provision. It was, to insert the word "white" between the words "free inhabit ants ." the object being to exclude free colored inhabitants or citizens from the equality of privileges and immunities secured by the section. The question was taken, and the vote stood-ayes 2. noes 8, one State divided. Subsequently, on the same day, the same State made another effort, and moved to amend the section, by inserting after the words "free citizens of the severa States," " according to the law of such States re spectively, for the government of their own fre white inhabitants." Had this amendment been adopted, the section would have read, "the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted shall be entitled to all the privileges and immu nities of free citizens in the several States, according to the law of such States respectively, for the government of their own free white inhabitants." The vote on the amendment stoodayes 2, noes 8, one State divided.

By the deliberate act of the States of the Confederation, therefore, equality of privileges and immunities was secured to all the free inhabitants of the several States, irrespectively of color. South Carolina moved twice to except colored people from the operation of the section and twice did the Congress of the Confedera tion deliberately negative the motion. The provision as it is incorporated in the Fed.

eral Constitution is substantially the same, with this verbal difference, that equality of privileges and immunities is secured by it to "citizens of each State," without any regard, however, to

This constitutional provision was fully disassed by the Congress of 1820-'21. Missouri, pursuance of an act authorizing her to form State Constitution, had performed the task and the Constitution was submitted to Congress with a claim on the part of Missouri to be renuously opposed, on the ground that there were provisions of her Constitution repugnant to the Constitution of the United States-one of which was the following: "It shall be the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, the State." This provision, it was contended, was directly repunguant to the guaranty of equal privileges ad immunities to the citizens of each State, inasmuch as in some of the States free blacks and

did not deny this repugnance, but he insisted and that, supposing that there were parts of her Constitution repugnant to that of the United States, they were, of course, null and void: the power to decide residing, not in Congress, but in the Supreme Court. He said-"he would declare for himself that, in the use of general terms referring to blacks and mulattoes as a class that portion which may be distinguished from the rest by the privilege of citizenship, never entered into his contemplation." Referring to a law of Congress relating to certain restrictions on "blacks and mulattoes" in the District of Columbia, he said-

"If we had forgotten to make, in terms, the exception in favor of citizens who were black. and left their rights to the security of sound judicial constructions was not the omission as pardonable in the case of Missouri, and the security of the black citizens as good ?" "He had before," he said, "submitted the suggestion that the Constitution of Missouri was legitimate in nearly the whole operation which the broadest interpretation would give it, and that the authority which should expand the Constitution would be bound so to limit its construction as to except from the generality of its terms the few who were protected from its application by the Constitution of the United

We have, then, the expressed opinion of Mr Lowndes, one of the most illustrious statesmen of South Carolina, that section 2d of article 4th in its first clause, in declaring that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," embraces not only white citizens, but such colored people as may be recognised as citizens by any of the States. And the same opinion was affirmed by the Congress of the United States, when, on February 26, 1821, after a protracted debate, it passed the follow-

"That Missouri shall be admitted to this Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fun-damental condition that the fourth clause twenty-sixth section, third article of the Const tution submitted on the part of said State t the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any zen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the Presi day of November next, an authentic copy of the said act: upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered as complete."

The act received the sanction of the Pres dent; Missouri, by a solemn, public act an nounced her assent to it; and, on this fundanental condition, became a State of the Union. We are now prepared to understand the extent of the constitutionality of the following law, enacted by the Legislature of Missouri approved February 16, 1847: AN ACT respecting Slaves, Free Negroes, and Mu

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as following:

1. No person shall keep or teach an school for the instruction of negroes or mulat-toes in reading or writing, in this State. Sec. 2. No meeting or assemblage of negroes hip or preaching, shall be held or permitted by negroes, unless some sheriff, constable, marofficer, or justice of the peace, shall present during all the time of such meeting or assemblages, in order to prevent all seditious speeches, and disorderly and unlawful conduct of every kind.

Sec. 3. All meetings of negroes or mulattoe for the purposes mentioned in the two preceding sections, shall be considered unlawful assemblages, and shall be suppressed by sheriffs, constables, and other public officers.

Sec. 4. No negro or free mulatto shall, under any pretext, emigrate to this State, from any

ther State or Territory. Sec. 5. If any person shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall, for every such offence, be indicted and punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine

Sec. 6. Free negroes and mulattoes who are under the age of twenty-one years, and who would not be entitled to receive from the County Court a license to remain in this State, if they were twenty-one years old, shall not be bound out as apprentices in this State. Approved, February 16, 1847.—St. Louis Reveille.

This law is an inhuman one; but it is some consolation to know that those colored people who are recognised as "citizens" of any other State, are exempt from its operation. The Legislature of the State cannot intend it to apply to them, without being guilty of perjury; and no intelligent court in Missouri would construe it as applying to them, unless prepared to stamp the State as a shameless repudiator of its faith, pledged by "solemn public act" in 1821. The Mobile Herald lately reported as follows:

"A magistrate has lately committed to jail eleven free men of color, composing the crew of the Ambassador. The captain was obliged to pay the costs, and give bonds in the sum of \$2,000 to carry these men away from the State, according to the laws made and provided in such cases. The crews of two other vessels have also been sent to prison under similar circumstances—the whole number of men in the three cases comprising 29. Heavy penalties will, according to law, be inflicted on these nen, if they return to the State." Similar laws exist in other slave States; and

Constitution authorizing the Legislature to pass laws for the ultimate enslavement of free persons of color entering her borders. And it is otorious that the State of the illustrious Lowndes not only imprisons free persons of color from other States, entering her ports, but rudely, violently compelled Mr. Hoar to flee from her borders, although commissioned by the Legislature of Massachusetts to test before the Federal courts the constitutionality of the laws authorizing such imprisonment. All these laws, as will be admitted in view

of the brief history just given, are grossly in violation of the Constitution, so far as they are construed to extend to the colored citizens of any other State. But it is notorious that they are so construed—that their operation is habitually felt by colored citizens of the New England States and New York.

Mr. Lowndes, in the speech referred thought the Federal judiciary the proper tribunal for deciding upon the constitutionality of recognised as a State. This recognition was such laws or provisions. He did not dream that the hour would come when, in his own State, people and authorities would combine to prerent by violence any appeal to such a tribunal. "Gentlemen," said he, "say that Missouri was prevails at present. We can hardly remember enjoined, by the law of the last session, to frame a Constitution which should not be repugnant to that of the Union; and they are right. This was the rule prescribed for her government. But the compact proposed to Missouri provided not the rule only, but the tribunal which should expound and enforce it. Under this compact, JUDGE SHARKEY has resigned his seat on the LOWNDES, the distinguished South Carolina Missouri; her Legislature and Judges were to statesman, in the course of an elaborate speech, be sworn to support it, and the judicial power most fictitious conclusions—a positively pleasant

of the United States was to decide, in the last that the act of Congress previously authorizing missouri to form a State Constitution fully entitled her to recognition as a State, on the appearance of her representatives in Congress; other States 'all the privileges and immunities' other States 'all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of Missouri; but she has a right to have her laws expounded by the tribunal provided by the Constitution. She has signed the article prepared by yourselves, which provides that, if she pass an unconstitutional law it shall be annulled by your courts." Nor has South Carolina a right "to pass a law denying to the citizens of other States all the imm ties and privileges" of citizens of that State; but she has done so, and now haughtily refuses to permit the Federal courts to pass upon the constitutionality of her act. Of what use, then, is the remedy indicated by Mr. Lowndes?

And yet these people, occupying the position of deliberate violators of one of the most vita provisions of the Federal Constitution, a provision taken from the old Articles of Confedera tion, and necessary to the Union of the States in all the plentitude of a profound reverence for this Constitution, rigidly exact to the ninth part of a hair the fulfilment of the slightest stipulation which may be construed or perverted to the support of Negro Slavery!

Not content with the provision of the Constitution which simply restrains the States from passing laws to discharge from service or labor fugitives from Slavery within their borders-a provision which, though against humanity, and an exception to State sovereignty, has been uniformly complied with-they demand from them active co-operation in arresting the fugitives. This is the requirement of Mr. Calho although he knows that he can produce no clause in the Constitution to sustain it. And there is now a bill before the Senate proposing to make every postmaster, every collector in the Union, an instrument in the work of slave.

Let this bill become a law, and, instead of men qualified to discharge the duties of the post office and custom-house, we shall have them filled with the creatures of the Slave Power, eager to swell their perquisites by the profits of negro

Will the non-slaveholders of the country bend their backs to such a burden? Will the people of the South, will those of the slaveholding class tself, who have not run mad on the subject of slavery, lend their countenance to such a policy? Do they not see that such exactions will nevitably provoke countervailing legislation? Multiply such exactions, and you multiply easons for more vigorous anti-slavery action Just in proportion to your demands upon the co-operation of non-slaveholding citizens in the work of supporting slavery, will their hatred of he system deepen.

The facts we have presented will show the propriety of the resolution introduced a few lays since in the Senate, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any legislation be necessary to secure the colored citizens of some of the States the rights and im munities guarantied by the Federal Constitution. Mr. Calhoun has begun to demand additional legislation in favor of slavery, Mr. Hale does wisely in requiring further legislation in behalf of liberty,

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By Elizabeth Wetherelf. New York: George P. Putnam, 155 Broadway

Although this work has been already some onths before the public, we do not remember having met with any notice of it; and although remarks made for the tenth time upon so interesting a work would hardly fail to attract atcism we suppose may possess considerable in

The work is fictitious in its character, but vet so that it brings no purely imaginary peronages before the mind, nor presents us with imilitudes of things that have never been. We close it, after perusal, half convinced that we have been reading a genuine biography; so lifelike and wholly natural are its characters so unaffectedly and accurately does it touch the chords of common life.

" Difficile est proprie communia dicere. said an ancient critic of no mean reputation; and the author's chief merit seems to us that, leaving the fashionable and courtly crowd at such a distance, nearly the entire work is devoted to the exhibition and development of the scenes of every-day life, in a manner so truthful,

so discriminating, and so rare. To its fictitious character is superadded a religious cast, of a far different nature, however, from that of many of the "religious novels" that have lately appeared, It is not with this, as with "Margaret Percival," &c., where the heroine is represented as wavering between doctrines, and speculating upon various dogmas, which somehow vanish before a right perception of orthodoxy as the book holds it. In such fictions, there is an inevitable idea of unreality, and a suspicion of controversial purposes. But this work, introducing a child of generous impulses, disposed rather to believe than reason, conducts her through conflicts of divine grace and a good determination, with the various and trying temptations incident to her lot, until, in the language of the Scriptures, "the trial of faith worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope," which diffuses throughout her life a sweet sanctity and tranquil joy that rarely, if ever, adorns one so young. Nothing can be more interesting than o witness the regular and beautiful development of such a character, nor can we withhold our admiration of the facility, yet theoretic nicety, with which the results are so contrived. Especially are we pleased with the two who Florida was admitted into the Union with a are instrumental in moulding this young character. We are at a loss to conceive how they could have been better qualified for the task, or how the duty could have been more scrupulously performed. As we have seen at times upon a mall two trees of mature growth, symmetrically graceful, bending over a newly transplanted one between, as if with tender solicitude lest any worm should climb to its more accessible foliage, or lest it should bend perversely, or grow out of due proportions, so do these rare individuals exercise at the same time a most pleasing, affectionate, and constant care over their "little sister."

We have thus given a mere skeleton of the work. It is most aptly and beautifully clothed and adorned with agreeable description, bits of pleasantry, and much deep and simple pathos. Indeed, we never remember having met with any passages, in writers most distinguished for their tear-exciting powers, so deeply affecting as the simple description by the old servant of little Ellen at the death-bed of her adopted

Our last comment is, that the book ends exactly where it should. We are heartily disgusted at the prurient taste for love stories that more than one or two narratives of late which did not regard the marriage of the parties as necessary to a happy denouement. But although no such thing is spoken of in this story, yet matters are left in such a position that it requires no great effort of the imagination to append two or three chapters, so as to satisfy the most ardent expectant of connubial terminations. Thus, it skilfully avoids the insipidity of thing to many,

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conclusion for the tinctly asserted to would prepare a pleasure by the r Wide World. REVOLUTION Of the revolt i ico, now in prog at Brownsville, T

" The Commoti in our columns to ico bordering on the vicinity of ng the evils set larity of tone an oncert. There movements. Th Republic, in wh been exhibit Federal Governi spirit of submiss discontent has b all that was need flames was a bol first blow.
"Arista had b net—his treasury moning the Gove

ers, or revolution of wrong, and Jovernment. T efficient partisan per of the people English scholar. general principle admirably suited ention of such "We learn the dred determined examination of our columns to-d led to these move classes, to wit:

1. The utter f ment to protect from Indian depr duties, which ope interests of the p 3. The despot How much A these revolutions tained. In an a leans, dated Sept

"The revolution Carvajal, who has of Texans." An eyewitnes thus states the was three comp four hundred m One company fro of Don José M front; the second was placed in the Capt. Tremble; troops could ado which could affe

soon taken, and

tops was immedia The Washingt "Another stat by a passenger d'about two hundr Tremble and Le The same number Sonora, to the being in the neig came to get per

It is well under frontier there h for a fight. The the Mexican pro complaining of t the Rio Grande capturing them, new territory, w ing failed for only in the neigh all lie below 36 adapted, for the we shall be prep Texans have had revolt, but to un actuated them.

The following gencer would con we must be peri till the evidence been produced : "The first ace border led us to our limits for th lent to direct ou frontier to exert vasion by our ci Republic. But,

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proper, was unvery few Americ insurrection, and ducted almost e far as this count be the same.] and the Northern independence, it of their annexa not be able, nor dependently. T constraint ask ac Their request v

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thing to many, while to those of a different taste it affords the gratification of imagining a conclusion for themselves, without having it distinctly asserted to them.

In conclusion, we add, that if the author

would prepare a sequel to this truly interesting book, it would doubtless be received with eager pleasure by the many who have read the Wide, Wide World.

REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO. Of the revolt in the Northern States of Mexico, now in progress, the Rio Bravo, publishe

at Brownsville, Texas, has the following notice "The Commotions in Mexico.—It will be see in our columns to day, that the States of Mer ice bordering on our frontter, are deeply agi-tated by popular convulsions. The citizens of Guerrero on the 3d of September, and those in Guerrero on the 3d of September, and those in the vicinity of Camargo on the 16th, issued pronunciamentos, or declarations, which our readers can examine for themselves. In sub-stance both declarations agree upon the sub-jects of complaint, and the method of redress-ing the evils set forth. From the general similarity of tone and expression, we presume the parties acted, to a certain extent at least, in concert. There have been symptoms, for some months past, in all parts of Mexico, of these movements. There is scarcely a State of that Republic, in which open manifestations have not been exhibited of dissatisfaction with the Federal Government, and of a restive, uneasy spirit of submission to its authority. Popular discontent has been everywhere manifest, and all that was needed to give vent to the confined flames was a bold, resolute leader, to strike the

first blow.

"Arista had been deserted by his feeble Cabi-"Arista had been described by his feelie Cahrnet—his treasury is empty—his scheme of summoning the Governors of the respective States
is a disgraceful failure—poverty, wretchedness,
clamorous necessity, stare him in the face on all
sides, and what can he do? He has neither sides, and what can he do? He has neither armies, money, nor patriotic feeling, on which to rely. He is, politically speaking, as power-less as an infant. On the part of the reformers, or revolutionists, there is zeal, a keen sense of wrong, and confident hopes of success against the imbecile attacks of the Federal Government. The chief leader, thus far, is abuses and iniquities of the Mexican Govern-ment, and to aid in devising plans for the pre-

ention of such outrages.
"We learn that he has some four or five hundred determined men, well armed, under his command, who are ready for any emergency that may arise. It will be perceived, from an examination of the declarations published in

How much Americans have had to do with these revolutionary movements, is not yet ascertained. In an account published at New Orleans, dated September 28, is the following par-

"The revolutionists are commanded by Gen. Carvajal, who has also with him two companies An eyewitness of the attack on Camargo

thus states the details in a letter to the Rio The whole force under Colonel Carvajal was three companies, amounting to three or four hundred men, if I am rightly informed.

Camargo, under the command of Don Tomas Cabazos. They were led to the main plaza by Col. Carvajal, in spite of the cannon and every other mode of defence which the Mexican troops could adopt. The houses on the plaza which could afford them any protection were soon taken, and every Mexican soldier who dared to make his appearance above the house-tops was immediately shot by the Texan rifles." The Washington Union says:

"Another statement made to the *Picayune* by a passenger direct from Brownsville is, that ut two hundred Americans, under Captains Tremble and Lewis, have joined the patriots.'
The same number of the Picayune has also the following, referring to another movement:
"Californians in Sonora.—The Monitor Re

publicano, of the 29th ult., contains an official note from the military commandant of Toozan, in Sonora, to the Governor of that State, giving information of forty-eight armed Americans being in the neighborhood. They say that they came to get permission from the Executive to work the gold mines of Sonora. The commandant, however, is persuaded that they are the advanced guard of some six hundred others who are sheat to invested the State. who are about to invade that State."

It is well understood that on our Southwestern frontier there have been, since the Mexican war, bands of adventurers, ready at all times for a fight. The People of Texas bordering on the Mexican provinces have also been bitterly complaining of the escape of their slaves across the Rio Grande, and the impossibility of recapturing them, threatening to redress themselves by force. Add to this the fixed determination of the Slavery-Extensionists to acquire new territory, which, the Cuban scheme having failed for the present, can find a field only in the neighboring States of Mexico, which adapted, for the most part, to slave labor; and ment in another column. we shall be prepared not only to believe that Texans have had a great deal to do with this revolt, but to understand the motives that have actuated them.

gencer would convey a different impression, but we must be permitted to doubt its correctness till the evidence on which it rests shall have been produced:

"The first accounts of the insurrection tha has broken out in the Mexican States on our border led us to the belief that many American citizens had taken an active part in it, and citizens had taken an active part in it, and even that bodies of men were organizing within our limits for that purpose. Under these circumstances, as we learn, it was deemed prudent to direct our military commanders on that frontier to exert themselves to prevent any invasion by our citizens of the soil of a friendly Republic. But, from more recent intelligence, it would seem that this precaution, however proper. was unnecessary as it appears that proper, was unnecessary, as it appears that very few American citizens took part in the insurrection, and that it was planned and con-ducted almost exclusively by citizens of Mex-

Whether this be true or not, the result, so far as this country is concerned, will probably be the same. If the revolt prove successful, and the Northern States be allowed to assume independence, it is easy to see that the question of their annexation to the Union will soon come up for discussion. Those States would not be able, nor would they desire, to exist independently. They would voluntarily or under constraint ask admission into our Confederacy. Their request would be backed up by the South, and responded to favorably by the Days Their request would be backed up by the South, and responded to favorably by the Dem-Of course we may expect the next Congress

to be one of profoundly exciting interest.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, it is stated, having

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

securing Cuba to Spain on condition of her consenting to give the Creoles a local Legislature, allow them a representation in the Cortes. and provide for the gradual abolition of slavery, has been the subject of a wordy controversy between the Republic and the Union of this place. The Union, without stopping to inquire whether the supposed guaranty was to be against foreign invasion or domestic revo-lution, fiercely assailed it, as in direct conflict with the declaration of Mr. Monroe against foreign intervention with the affairs of this Continent; and it called upon the President to take immediate ground against any attempts at interference on the part of England and France. The Republic at first seemed willing to avoid the question, but at last spoke out, inand revolution; and, besides, would impose very different duties on the Chief Executive. The

Union, not yet satisfied, continued its importunity, until it drew from the Presidential organ an article quite threatening in its tone. Its agueness, however, allows of convenient contructions, to be determined according to cir-

"Our Government," it says, "will protect Cuba, to the extent of its power, from all invasion from this country. But a very different question is presented when European nations propose to intervene, and to protect Cuba from the consequences of alleged illegitimate interference. If the Spanish Government cannot maintain itself in Cuba without foreign intervention, it would seem that the time had come vention, it would seem that the time had come when it ought to relinquish its dominion; for this kind of intervention can be prosecuted only under circumstances that will materially affect the rights, interests, and relations of third parties. The time has gone by, we apprehend, for the interference of Great Britain, or any other European Power, in the affairs of this Continent, Government. The chief leader, thus far, is Colonel Carvajal, an active, enterprising, and efficient partisan captain. He knows the temper of the people on this frontier, he is a good English scholar, and is well informed on the general principles of our Government. He is admirably suited to ferret out and expose the abuses and iniquities of the Mexican Government, and to aid in devising plans for the present and to aid in devising plans for the present and to aid in devising plans for the present.

dling with ours.
"In throwing out these views, we are speaking the universal sentiment of the American people; and we warn the *Times*, and all whom it represents, that the first show of British intervention in Cuban affairs will be the signal for a movement that neither Cuba nor Great examination of the declarations published in our columns to-day, that the causes which have led to these movements may be reduced to three classes, to wit:

1. The utter failure of the Federal Government to protect the Northern Mexican States from Indian depredations.

2. The unjust, unequal system of prohibitory duties, which operates most destructively on the interests of the people of this frontier.

3. The despotic power exercised by the Federal Government over the rights and representation of the several States."

In despotic power exercised by the Federal Government over the rights and representation of the several States."

In despotic power exercised by the Federal Government over the rights and representation of the several States."

In a movement that neither Cuba nor Great Britain nor all the European Powers combined can resist; for on this point the mind of the American people is made up, and their will, in this respect, will give the law to American people for the large majority of the American people for the conquest of Cuba, or her forcible annexation to the United States—and the only security for Cuba is in the protection of the Government of the United States, and the absence of all foreign interference."

We are against European Powers combined can resist; for on this point the mind of the American people is made up, and their will, in this respect, will give the law to American people for the large majority of the American people for the Cuba.

We are against European interference in the affairs of this Continent, with a view to impair the independence of any of its States, to obtain a control over their councils, to bolster up despotic authority, or to obstruct popular movements in behalf of free institutions. For this reason, we should protest against a guaranty on the part of England and France to uphold the authority of Spain in Cuba against the will of the people there, should they assert their right to independence and self-government. But, we are not informed that any such guaranty is proposed. The report is, that the security proffered by the two Powers named is against One company from Guerrero, under command of Don José Maria Canales, was placed in front; the second company, almost all Americans, Does the Republic mean to say that against such processing to the second company of the s war, if necessary, to procure its abrogation? If

it does, we do not believe that on this point it speaks by authority. The Chief Executive could not be silly enough to commit itself and the country to a line of policy so utterly absurd and unjustifiable. "If the Spanish Government," says the Republic "cannot maintain itself without foreign intervention, it would seem that the time had come when it ought to relinquish its dominion. Aye-but suppose foreign intervention against its possession of Cuba be attempted, and it can baffle this, only through counteracting foreign ntervention, what then? Would it seem that it ought in such an event to relinquish its authority? Would it have no right to ask its allies for aid in the defence of its rights and possessions? Suppose England should meditate the seizure of Cuba, would the Republic see anything wrong in a joint guaranty by France and the United States against that aggression?

what alliances she may please to form, agains the aggressive policy of any other Power? It is hardly worth while to provoke the contempt or hostility of the civilized world by setting up pretensions which no nation can submit to without sacrificing its self-respect, and conceding our right to universal empire.

Why has not Spain a right to secure herself, by

"THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY," is the title of a periodical, published monthly in Cincinnati, by Elizabeth A. Aldrich. It is devoted to the exhibition of Woman's Duties, and the advocacy of Woman's Rights. The paper and type use are beautiful, and much taste is displayed in all lie below 36 degrees 30 minutes, and are the style of the new monthly. See advertise-

> LAND REFORM-A PROPOSITION.-In review ing the claims of the Land Reformers, Cist's Advertiser acknowledges the right of every man who is too poor to buy land to the free use of a much land as may be necessary to his 'support, but insists that his obligations to settle and improve such land should be equal to his right to it. The editor then makes the following propo

> "If the whole gang of these reformers here will pledge themselves to occupy farms in the wilderness, I will pledge myself to provide lands, with fee simple titles made over to them, of the with fee simple titles made over to them, on the consideration of that occupancy, their title to terminate as soon as they cease to cultivate and improve them. I will give them three months to make their arrangements to accept."
>
> If they should accept, Brother Cist will be in

" fix." THE PAINE LIGHT .- A young lad named Fisher has published his views of this muchtalked of discovery:

"Mr. Fisher first witnessed the working of

South, and responded to favorably by the Democratic party of the North. Again would the attempt be made to enforce the Wilmot Provise, and then would be renewed the struggle on the question of slavery.

Of course we may expect the part Congress.

Georgia.—The members of Congress elect from Georgia are supposed to be the following: 1st District, J. W. Jackson, Southern Rights; accepted the nomination of the Secessionists of Mississippi for the office of Governor, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

1st District, J. W. Jackson, Southern Rights; 2d, J. Johnson, Union; 3d, D. J. Bailey, Southern Rights; 4th, C. Murphy, Union; 6th, Junius Hillyer, Union; 7th, A. H. Stephens, Union; 8th, R. Toombs, Union.

The recent rumor of negotiations between ent of the St. Louis Times sees no reason why England, France, and Spain, with a view to the two sections of the Democracy in Missouri should not reunite. The Benton section did not

mean Free-Soilism; the Anti-Benton section did not mean Disunionism. Why, then, not bury the hatchet? The Old Hunkers, after having been flogged by Benton for their nullification, and then joined the Whigs for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance upon him, are now plotting to smuggle themselves again into the ranks of the party they betrayed. One plank of the platform of reunion proposed shows the design of this movement:

"In order that I may be fully under

will here give, in epitome, what I think that declaration of principles should contain. It declaration of principles should contain. It should deny the power of Congress to charter a national bank, to enact a tariff for protection, to engage in a system of internal improvement should denounce nullification, disunion, to avoid the question, but at last spoke out, in-timating that a guaranty by those Powers to Spain against the invasion of Cuba would be a very different matter from a guaranty to se-cure the island to Spain against both invasion and revolution; and, besides would impose very the representative, and the corresponding duty of the representative to obey or resign—whether the constituent body be the voters at the polls or the Legislature." Colonel Benton, we presume, will be on hand

to look after these gentlemen.

THE UNION AGITATORS.—The Union agitators cannot be still. They have published a circular, signed by some thousands of the citizens of New York, (New York has half a millien of inhabitants,) announcing their purpose, in the coming November elections, to adhere to the following resolution adopted by the former Castle Garden meeting:

Castle Garden meeting:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a further agitation of the Slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing or any other election, for State officers, or for Members of Congress or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress or any of them, or cently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of reopening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation."

UNPRECEDENTED PASSAGE.—The American clipper ship Flying Cloud, Captain Creasey, arived at San Francisco on the 31st of August ast, having made the passage to that port from New York, round Cape Horn, a running distance of 17,000 miles, in ninety days! The quickest voyage ever made before was made by the Surprise, Captain Dumaresq, in 96. The Flying Cloud at one time ran 992 miles in three days.

GENERAL HAYNAU, the Austrian General who eceived such rough treatment at the hands of the London brewers, has settled in Hungary. It is said that the lesson of the brewers has not been without its use. He is aiming to become popular, and practices benevolence. It is a great pity that he did not commence his reformation a few years earlier.

ONE CENT RATE.—If Great Britain had had one cent coin, Postage would have been re duced to that. The lowest postage it could fix was a penny, or two cents, and that was adopted. We see that the Boston Association for Cheap Postage has issued an address, announcing its purpose to insist upon the establishn of the rate of one cent on all letters, of half an ounce and under, for all distances.

BIDDING HIGH.-Mr. DALLAS has written letter to G. M. Bryan, of Texas, in which he admits the failure of the Compromise measures, and the propriety of a distinct proposition to settle the Slavery question, once for all, by an

AN IMMENSE COAL FIELD, on the Iowa River, in Iowa, occupying an area of twenty thousand square miles, has been discovered by Dr. Owen, the Geologist.

THE WHIGS in the Vermont Legislature ave chosen their officers over the Democrats and Hunkers, the last showing a most beggarly SPANISH LOSS IN CUBA.—The official ac-

ounts from Cuba state that the loss of the

Spaniards, from the late invasion, was 76 killed, wounded, and 8 bruised.

"Resolved, That the county of Dade, as "Resolved, That the county of Dade, as a sovereign county, in the event that Charles J. McDonald is elected Governor, and the State should secede from the Union, will, in the exercise of her sovereignty, absolve her from all connection with said State, and annex herself to the State of Tennessee."

TEXAS.—Governor, P. H. Bell; Lieutenant Governor, James W. Henderson; Commissioner of the General Land Office, Stephen Crosby; and for the Judges of the Supreme Court. Messrs. Hemphill, (Chief Justice,) Wheeler, and Lipscomb. These elections are now fixed facts.

Police of Washington.—A correspondent of the National Police Gazette, having visited Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore and Washington, and examined the police de-

partment of each of these cities, says: "So far as regards talent, tact, and ability, give the police department under the superintendence of Captain Goddard, of Washington, the preference, particularly the criminal department. He has no faith in the old Philadelphia 'stool-pigeon' system, which was carried on from 1835 to 1847 to such an alarming extent?" tent," &c.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF

MONTPELIER, (VT.,) October 12, 1851. MONTPELIER, (Vr.,) October 12, 1851.

Governor Williams transmitted his annual message to the Legislature yesterday. He makes appropriate allusions to the various matters of local interest, and trusts the Legislature will bear in mind that they are responsible to a higher law and higher power than the people, else the oath of office they have taken is a mockery. He regrets that conscience is scouted in these latter days, but does not believe that the people of Vermont entertain a notion that they are absolved from obedience to a law which does not happen to suit their views. The law must be enforced—it should be remembered that laws themselves should be remembered that laws themselves are subject to public opinion and the provisions of the Constitution, and therefore may be changed or annulled. It is the province of the judiciary to determine all constitutional questions.

much of our attachment to the Union, lest overmuch of our attachment to the Union, lest overmuch zeal might give ground for suspicion. He states that Vermont solicited admission into the Union, and fully adopted the Constitution. She has never asked important amendments, and never been found with others in acts tending to the violation of the same. He hopes that the cry of danger to the Union, like the cry of danger to the church in England, is not to be made a pretext for arbitrary measures of degrading submission.

THE "ROTTENS" AT WORK.—A correspond-nt of the St. Louis Times sees no reason why The Governor, in conclusion, commends the President for executing the laws, and thinks the difference of opinion upon delicate constitutional questions no ground for withdrawal of confidence from public men. He says emphatically the laws of the land must be enforced.

WISCONSIN MASS STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Watertown, Wisconsin

on the 17th of September, and organized by appointing Hon. Charles Durkee, President. The following committees were appointed: Committee to prepare an address—S. M. Booth,
Jas. H. Paine, E. D. Holton.
State Central Committee—E. D. Holton, of
Milwaukee; J. W. Trowbridge, of Racine; E.
Harrington, of Dane; E. R. Utley, of Walworth;
B. B. Spalding, of Marquette.
Delegates of National Convention, 1852—For

Detegates of National Convention, 1852—For the State at large, Charles Durkee and Warren Chase; 1st Congressional District, Dr. E. G. Dyer; 2d Congressional District, E. Harrington; 3d Congressional District, Harvey Grant—with power to appoint substitutes.

The following ticket was nominated: For Governor-Leonard J. Farwell, of Dane-For Lieutenant Governor-B. B. Spalding Marquette.
For Secretary of State—Edward D. Holton, of

For Treasurer—J. F. Willard, of Rock. For Attorney General—Ira C. Paine, of Ra

For Superintendent of Public Instruction

Wm. H. Lord, of Milwaukee. We subjoin the resolutions adopted omiting a long preamble. Resolved, That we are in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, at all times fully regarding the reserved rights of the sev-

eral States.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the exten sion of slavery into territory now free.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any new State into the Union, the Constitution or laws of which create or sustain

slavery.

Resolved, That all national laws which sus ain or recognise slavery should be repealed.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of Congress to incorporate the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, into all Territorial organic acts hereafter to be passed, and to oppose the admission into the Union of any new slave

Resolved, That we are irreconcilably opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law lately passed by Congress, believing that it is subversive of the first principles of natural liberty, and repugnant to the spirit of our republican institutions—that it destroys all security for liberty, by invading the sacred right of trial by jury, and is universally and justly considered a most odious and oppressive law—and we hereby tender our thanks to our delegation in Congress for their

opposition to its passage.

Resolved, That the measures of Land Reform, the freedom of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers, the Homestead Exemption, and Land Limitation, are cardinal doctrines of the Democracy, and the public good demands their adoption

their adoption.

Resolved, That we are in favor of River and Harbor improvements, and hold that Congress has the constitutional power to make appropriations for the same from the National Treasury, when necessary to protect or facilitate commerce between the several States or between the United States and foreign nations.

Resolved, That we demand cheap postage—a

General Governments—the abolition of all un-necessary offices—the reduction of all un-reasonable salaries—and the election of all civil officers in the service of the Government, so far as may be practicable.

Resolved, That free and unrestricted trade is

regarded by us as a cardinal doctrine, and that we demand its adoption by the General Government, as soon as it can be made reciprocal. Resolved, That we hold to and advocate the

Resolved, That we are opposed to all monopolies and to all class legislation, and that we hold, with Jefferson, that the only legitimate object of Government is to protect men's rights and to take none of their rights from and that legislation only is just, which leaves the business of individuals and of communities free and equally open to all.

KOSSUTH'S DESTINATION.

The Newark Daily Advertiser has a letter from Genoa, stating that the Mississippi arrived at Spezzia, in Sardinia, on the 20th ult., having been nine days in making the voyage from Constantinople, whence she sailed on the 11th. When the exiles came on board the Carrying it Out.—Governor McDonald, of Georgia, says if South Carolina should seede and join England, he would never give his consent to coerce her. The citizens of Dade county, Georgia, in Convention assembled, thereupon and would arrive before the end of October. If this information is correct, Kossuth will not stop at Portsmouth, but will first land at New York. At Spezzia none of the passengers were allowed to land, owing to the quarantine regu-

lations.

We learn that, according to orders from Washington, Kossuth will, on his arrival here, be saluted by the forts and national ships in the harbor. While he is welcomed with such honor on the part of the Federal authorities, it is certain that his reception will be the occasion of the most ardent manifestations of enthysics are mong of the presses of the people thusiasm among the masses of the people.

New York Tribune.

Among the farmers of the United States, it is and there is not one Jew, that people generally preferring to keep their property in a portable shape, that they may be ready at a moment's warning to return to the Holy Land.

PUT OUT THE FIRE.—We noticed a suggestion some time since that the fires of Vesuvius might be extinguished by turning the waters of the Mediterranean into the crater through an immense canal. We see it stated that a company has actually been formed for that purpose. They hope to reap their reward from the rich mineral and agricultural elements of the soil in the vicinity of the volcano, and have applied to the King of Naples for the necessary authorities.

Advices from Astoria, Oregon, to August 27th, state that Mrs. Gaines, wife of Gov. Gaines died on the 13th of August.

DEATH OF COMMODORE WARRINGTON .-- I becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Lewis Warrington, of the United States Navy, who departed this life, at his residence in this city, at fifteen minutes past five o'clock on Sunday morning.

Commodore Warrington was born at Williamsburg, in the State of Virginia, in November, 1782. After graduating at William and Mary College, he entered the navy in 1800. His services in the Tripoli war and the war of 1812 made his name familiar to the American people as a patriotic citizen, and as a brave, energetic, and skilful captain. He has done much for his country, and his country will not soon forget his eminent services.—Union.

TERRIBLE STORM ON THE GULF OF ST. LAW-TERRIBLE STORM ON THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.—Halifax, (N. S.,) Oct. 11.—The latest
accounts from the scene of the late storn in the
Gulf of St. Lawrence state that over one hundred dead bodies have already floated ashore.
Of the fishing vessels out, about four hundred
sail have succeeded in reaching harbors. The
schooner Florence, of Gloucester, the schooner
Ocean, of Hingham, the schooner Lake of Cohasset, and schooner Branch, of Newburyport,
have arrived at Boston since the gale, and give
a dismal account of the storm, which they say
was never before equalled.

a pretext for arbitrary measures of degrading submission.

The Governor declares in favor of a protective tariff; but that, if disappointed, Vermont will undoubtedly seek redress in the Union, and not out. He rebukes other States for meddling with the legislation of Vermont, and reminds them that the time to complain is when their rights are violated.

The Governor discusses the Fugitive Slave Act of Congress and the kabeas corpus act of Vermont at considerable length. He doubts the constitutionality of the former, but has no doubt of the constitutionality of the latter, but is con-

RELEASE OF CAPTAIN ELLIS.

tain in Colonel Downman's command, and while defending the entrance to the town during the last battle, was wounded in the left hand by a musket ball, which passed through ring the last battle, was wounded in the left hand by a musket ball, which passed through it from one side to the other, severing the cords of the fingers, but without injuring the bone. He continued in command, however, until again wounded, in the groin, by a ball, which struck his own musket, and glancing, lost its force before entering his body. Himself and a party of friends, after the dispersion of Lopez, took refuge in a peasant's hut, which was surround ed soon after by the Spanish troops, who took them prisoners, bound them, and set them in a row to be shot. The commanding officer, after a brief deliberation, altered his mind, concluding to postpone the execution until he could communicate with his superiors. Thus was the apparent doom of the prisoners averted at the last moment; and upon reaching the main body of his troops, to their great joy they found the order just issued by the Captain General, directing that no more prisoners should be shot, but that all taken should be sent into Havana. Thus again were they reprieved. Their capture an hour earlier would have sealed their fate inevitably. In consequence of his wounds. fate inevitably. In consequence of his wounds, Captain Ellis was sent to the hospital, and not being reported convalescent prior to the sailing of the first detachment of prisoners transported to Spain, escaped transportation with them.
Thus time was given his friends to intercede for his pardon—with what success, his presence among us is the best indication. He has quite recovered from his wounds, with the exception that he has lost the use of the fingers of his left that he has lost the use of the fingers of his left hand. He desires especially to express his obligations to Lieutenant R. J. H. Handy, of the United States Revenue Cutter Forward, to whose efforts mainly he ascribes his liberation. To Mr. Sidney Smith, secretary of the British consul, also, is he, in common with all his companions in misfortune, deeply indebted for his sympathy and unremitting efforts to alleviate their distress and secure their comfort. Mr. J. S. Thrasher was also unceasing in his attentions

Mrs. Patterson, of New Orleans, who went to Havana to intercede in person for the life and liberty of her son, Charles A. Downer, arrived too late to see him, as he had already departed for Cadiz. We are glad to hear, however, that she was so far successful as to secure from Con-cha his full pardon. The document has been sent to Spain, and will probably reach there in time to give him a joyful greeting upon landing. The Captain General states that, if the Span-ish residents at New Orleans are indemnified ish residents at New Orleans are indemn for the losses sustained at the hands of the mob, there will be no obstacle to the immediate release of all the prisoners, upon a proper applica-tion to the Court of Madrid. So satisfied is Concha upon this point, that he authorized Captain Ellis to make the above statement to ne United States authorities at Washington Of course the indemnification for the destruc-tion by mobs must be made under the statut of Louisiana. The friends of the prisoners may therefore feel quite easy with respect to their fate. At the same time, it will be well to second with vigor the efforts being made for their

THE POOR IN EUROPE.

Mr. Percival, a member of the Belgian National Assembly, furnishes the following facts on pauperism in that country. Similar statements might be made respecting most other countries of Europe. The support of an idle aristocracy, with immense Government salaries and pensions, and of almost countless armies, is crushing the life out of the people. In Belgium, out of 890,566 families which compose the population of the country, giving an average of five persons to a family, there are 154,454 which but two rooms: and 453,327 which have quently among them comfort, the sense of de-cency and morality, must be seriously wanting. The regular standing army of Belgium consists of 90,000, beside a large corps of general and staff officers, kept under pay for a reserve or National Guard, of 90,000 or more. The actual cost of the war establishment is above \$5,000,000 a year. The annual tax on ar \$5,000,000 a year. The annual tax on ardent liquors alone is 5,000,000 francs, or \$1,000,000; that makes a great many paupers. The interest and amortisation of the national debt, the cost of past wars and other transactions in which the people had little if any interest, but which they had to pay for, amounted last year to \$7,000,000. The King gets \$600,000 a year, when \$10,000 would be ample to pay for

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The English cruisers on the coast of Africa appear to be indefatigable in their efforts to put a stop to the Slave Trade. The latest advices furnish intelligence of the capture of a slaver on the coast, by the ship Flying Fish.

"While at anchor, on the 14th of July, off "While at anchor, on the 14th of July, off Little Popo, we observed a slaver stealing along the shore as close as possible, evidently trying to shy us. 'Hands, make sail,' was soon piped, when the reefs were out and the starboard studding sails set in double quick time. On approaching her we fired a blank gun, to make her show her colors, of which she took no notice. We then waited till we got within good gun-shot range, and sent a thirty-two pounder across her bows; but, this not producing the desired effect, the gunner's crew kept hammering directly at her, and it was delightful to see the good practice they made—two shots through her foretopsail, another shot carried away her studding-sail boom, another through her main rigging, across the quarter-deck, and shot his rigging, across the quarter-deck, and shot his main boom through. She then put her helm hard a-starboard, and it was thought the mashard a-starboard, and it was thought the mas-ter was going to beach her, but we suppose the serf was too high for him, as he again righted his helm, let run all his studding-sail halyards, and, after a few shots from the marines, came towards us. She is a pretty brig, named the Pepeta, and was going to take in five hundred slaves, but we disturbed him in the middle of it, for he had time to take only seventy on board when he saw us in the offing, upon which he when he saw us in the offing, upon which he cut his cables and ran down along the land, thinking we should not take notice of him. We had returned from Prince's Island the day before, and relieved the Sampson at Quita, which vessel we saw this morning to leeward of us, running to Whydah, and had not been long out of sight when we perceived our friend, otherwise she would share with us."

GEORGIA COTTON MILLS.—There are in full operation at Columbus, Georgia, four cotton mills, with a capital of \$360,000, and employ mills, with a capital of \$360,000, and employing 560 hands. In these mills are 14,636 spindles, and nearly 400 looms. Another cotton
mill has recently been completed, intended to
be worked by slaves, and which is said to be
much larger than either of the other four; but
it has not yet gone into operation. There are
also in Columbus and its immediate vicinity a cotton-gin manufactory, which turns out 1,200 gins annually; a very extensive flouring mill, and two foundries and machine shop.

The editor of the Clinton (La.) Floridian has

an interesting sketch of the Woodville (Miss.) Cotton Factory, which is said to be turning out 38,000 yards of cotton cloth per week. Four thousand spindles are constantly employed. The capital invested is \$75,000; profits about the number of operatives is fitty per cent., and the number of operatives is generally one hundred and twenty-five, at a cost of \$425 per week.—Nat. Intel.

Miss Mary Legare, sister of the former Attorney General of the United States, is engaged in the lumber trade at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and advertises to supply any amount of building lumber, boat plank, &c. THE UNION TRIUMPH IN GEORGIA.-The re The Union Triumph in Georgia.—The returns of the vote for Governor from sixty-five counties give Mr. Cobb a majority exceeding 10,000 votes, and this majority, it is supposed, will be increased by the counties to be heard from to 15,000. Three-fourths of the members elected to the Legislature are Union men, and six out of the eight Representatives in Congress to which the State is entitled are also stated to be Union men.—National Intelligencer.

RELEASE OF CAPTAIN ELLIS.

The editor of the New York Daily Times has had an interview with Capt. Robert Ellis, of Washington, one of the Cuban prisoners, who, having received a pardon, has just returned home. The Times says:

Captain Ellis speaks in the highest terms of Lopez's bravery, but does not consider him as Lopez's bravery, but does not consider him as having possessed the elements necessary to success with a small force. Ellis was senior captain in Colonel Downman's command, and the contract of the United States to the Empire of Brazil, having safely states to the Empire of Brazil, having safely acrived at Rio Janeiro, was, on the 9th of August last, presented to the Emperor, being accompanied on the occasion by the Secretary of Legation and the United States to the Empire of Brazil, having safely acrived at Rio Janeiro, was, on the 9th of August last, presented to the Emperor, being accompanied on the occasion by the Secretary of Legation and the United States Consul.

Assurances were tendered by the American Minister of his disposition to carry out his instructions by omitting no just and proper opportunity for preserving, advancing, and strength-accompanied on the occasion by the Secretary of Legation and the United States Consul. AMERICAN MINISTER AT BRAZIL.—The Hon. understanding which existed between the two nations; for which new proof of friendship the Emperor thanked the President of the United tes, and trusted that Mr. Schenck might continue to be the representative of the amic ble understanding between the two countries.

> MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—There are now 75 Protestant missionaries in China, connected with fifteen different missionary societies; being an increase of fifty-five in nine years. Of these, forty-eight are Americans, twenty-five English, three German, two Swiss, one Swedish, and one

Believing our citizens will be glad to hear from Professor Silliman, we inform them that he has completed his tour on the continent of Europe, and writes from London, under date of he has completed his tour on the continent of Europe, and writes from London, under date of August 18th; to the Secretary of the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, (over whose affairs he presides as President,) that he is now pursuing his Life Insurance investigations among the life offices and actuaries in London. He will bring home, for the benefit of his Company, a more valuable collection of books on Life Insurance, (historical and scientific,) than has yet been brought to this country.

New Haven Palladium.

18 the special Boston and New England office for the following valuable newspapers. The National Era. Received by Express from Washington, and delivered by earriers at \$2.75 a year, free of postage. Orders for at the Will save them part of the postage. Orders for activiting in this paper solicited.

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New Haven Palladium.

A late London letter says that McCormick's reaping machine is acknowledged to be "the great affair" of the Great Exhibition. It has been ascertained that the reaping machine will cut from sixteen to twenty-six acres of wheat per day, according to the position of the land and the condition of the crop; to cut which, in the usual way, would require thirty-two and fifty-two men, respectively. The machine may be worked with two men and two horses, at an expense of eighteen shillings per day, while to do one of its average day's work in the ordinary way would cost seven pounds.

Baltimore American.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. James Richardson, the enterprising African traveller. This melancholy event took place on the 4th of March last, at a small village called Ungurutua, six days distant from Kouka, the capital of Bornou.

Longfellow .- The Transcript says: "The reputation of this eminent American poet is echoed back to us by the arrival of almost every steamer from the Old World. His works are republished in Great Britain by no less than eight rival houses, and at the railroad depots boys are crying his writings in neat vol-umes at one shilling each. A late London journal says he is the poet most read in Eng-land at the present time, Tennyson not excepted."

Dr. Pusey.-The London Standard says "A conversion to Protestantism that astonishes much more than the conversion of the Duke of Norfolk, is now to be announced—the conversion of Dr. Pusey."

PROGRESS .- The Sultan of Turkey has jus established, at Constantinople, an academy of sciences and literature, under the title of "As-sembly of Knowledge." It consists of forty-nine members, and of an unlimited number of foreign corrrespondents.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA BY RAILWAY.-The London Times speaks with great confidence as to the result of a scheme which has been almost decided upon, for constructing railways through the Euphrates Valley, &c., whereby the route from England to Calcutta would be altered materially, and would lie through Ostend, Trieste, by the Mediterranean dwellings composed of three or more rooms. Sea, to the Orontes, thence to Bussorah, and by Thus nearly half of the nation live in abodes the Persian Gulf to Bombay, where it would cutta. This scheme, which it is calculated would occupy five years in the completion, would shorten the distance one-half, the circuit by the Dead Sea being done away with.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, October 13, 1851. Beef Cattle.—The prices of beef cattle range from \$2 to \$3 per 100 pounds on the hoof— equal to \$4 a \$5.75 net, and averaging \$2.50 gross. The balance were driven northward.

Hogs.—A poor supply. We quote live hogs
at \$6 a \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

Flour and Meal.—Howard Street brands at \$3.94, part cash and part time. Nothing doing in City Mills. The last sales were at \$3.87 1-2. Corn meal, \$3 a \$3.12 1-2. Rye flour, \$3.50. Grain.—The transactions in grain are small. Good to prime red wheat at 70 a 75 cents; ordinary to good, 65 a 70; white, 75 a 83 cents, as to quality. Corn—white, 61 cents; yellow, 64 a 65 cents. Oats, 30 a 34. Rye, 65 cents

per bushel. Clover seed, \$5 a \$5.37 1-2.

Groceries.—There is a steady inquiry for coffee, with sales of Rio at 8 a 8 3-4 cents. The sugar market is quiet; prices unchanged. Molasses. dull asses, dull.

Provisions.—We note a steady demand. Sales

of mess pork at \$17; prime, \$14. Bacon—shoulders, 9 a 9 1-8 cents; sides, 10 7-8 a 11 cents; hams, 10 3-4 a 11 1-2. Lard, in barrels 9 a 9 1-2; in kegs, 10 1-2 a 11.

Tobacco.—A good demand, and prices firm.

Wool.—Small sales of unwashed common at

a 18 cents; washed, 26 a 27 cents.

NEW YORK, October 13, 1851. Common and mixed State and Western flou \$3.62 a \$3.94, and Southern at \$4 a \$4.25 Mixed corn was in good demand, with sales of 35,000 bushels at 57 cents. 5,000 bushels at 57 cents. Sales of 150 hogsheads Kentucky tobacco a

from \$3.50 to \$5. Sales of 500 barrels new mess pork at \$15.25 Stocks.—Ohio 5's at 50; do. 6's at 105. Canton has declined 1-4 to-day, and Reading 1-2; Erie has declined 3-4. PHILADELPHIA. October 13, 1851.

Flour is dull at \$4.06 1-4 for State brands Rye flour for \$3.25. Corn meal, \$3. Wheat is quiet—sales of red at 78 a 80 cents, and white at 82 a 87 cents. Corn has advanced; sales of 4,000 bushels yellow at 63 1-2 cents. Oats, 35 cents.

Provisions are dull—lard, 9 1-2 a 11 cent Bacon-sides, 10 3-4 cents; hams, 9 a 11 1-2

THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY. TERMS .- The Genius of Liberty is published mont y for \$1 per year, in advance.

CLUBS .- Six copies for \$5; ton copies for 8; an wenty copies for \$15.

COMMUNICATIONS AND MONEYS must be directed the "Genius of Liberty, Cincinnati, Ohio, Box No

552," post paid.

The Editor's office is No. 18 Main street.

OUR THREE JOURNALS.

The AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, the WATER-CURE JOURNAL, and THE STU-DENT, are published monthly, each at one dollar a year, in advance, by FOWLERS & WELLS, New The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is devoted to the

Moral and Intellectual development of Man. Psychology, Magnetism, Physiognomy, and all that relates to Mind, may be found in this publication. The WATER-CURE JOURNAL is devoted to Hydropathy, Physiology, and the laws which govern life and health, including Dietetics, together with the philoso-

health, including Dietetics, together with the philosophy and practice of Water Cure.

The STUDENT is designed for Children and Youth—to be used in schools and families. It is devoted to Education, Natural History, (with illustrative engravings,) to Biography, Music, Phonography, and the Natural Sciences generally. It is probably the best Educational Serial published in this country. To obtain either or all of these periodicals, please anclose the amount of \$1 for each in a letter, and di-

rect the same, post paid, to
FOWLERS & WELLS, Oct. 9 4t No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

MARLBORO' HOTEL TREMPERANCE HOUSE. JENKS & PARKS, No. 229 Washington street, Boston. C. W. JENKS. March 20-176 J. A. PARKS.

AM still engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Such of the soldiers of the Mexican war, or their heirs, as have flied claims to bounty land, and had hem suspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will do well to open a correspondence with me, as I can obtain their land in a most every instance. There are about 15,0.0 such claims on file in the Pension Office, nearly every one of which I can have allowed if authorized to act for the claimant. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

6.27 Snapended claims under act of September 28, 1850, also anonesafully prosecuted, and no fee will be charged in any case unless land is procured. Address Sept 25. A. M. GANGEWER, Washington, D. C.

SHATTICK HARTWELL A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Dee's for Kentucky and Massachusetta Office on north side of Third street, near Wain, one door east of Frankliu Bank, Uncinnati, O. Sept. 25. A. M. GANGEWER,

A. M. GANGEWER,

Altorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,

A TPENDS to claims for Peneione, Bounty Land, Extra

A Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Acocunts before the several Departments of the Government.

References.— Hon. S. P. Chase Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Ellis Lewis,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlie,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Balley, Editor National Era; and the
accounting officers generally. POWERS & SEATON.

A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Leav, and Solicitors in Chancery, Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio.

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May 1.

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It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me
Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to
maintain the present popularity of this Gallery

rating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Covy, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery Some valuable additions to the collection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taxen from life; one of AMIN BEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Jaguerrectype taken in Rome, of Fownri's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United Ntates Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in this city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerrectypes to those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life like expression, grace and case of position, cannot be aurplassed.

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Jan. 2.

GENERAL BANKING AND EACHANGE BUSI-

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NESS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have entered into copartnership for the transaction of a general Exchange and Banking business in the city of Washington, under the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS, & CO.

WILLIAM SELDEN, late Treasurer U. States.
JOHN WITHERS, of Alexantria, Virginia.
R. W. LATHAM, of the City of Washington.
L. P. BAYNE, of Baltimore, Maryland.

THE SOUTH BEND CASE. A PAMPHLE of 24 pp. has just been published, entitled A "The South Bend (Ind.) rugitive Slave Case, involving the Right to a writ of Habeas torpus" It is for saie by William Harned, 43 Beekman attect, New York. Price \$3 a hundred, and 5 cents single copy.

Aug. 7—3m NEWSPAPER AGENCIES

B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent
• for the National Era, and authorized to take
ments and subscriptions at the same rates as reg us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York,
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JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PRINCE. PIRNEY & PEIRCE, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public. JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, according to the deposition of deeds, and to administer caths and a firm long. By appointment of the Governors of

indiana Louisiana Mississippi New Hampshire Rhode Island lowa Michigan Maine North Carolina Illinois Kentucky Missouri New York epositions. July 25

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTAKY PUBLIC, Xenia, Ohio, Will take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Live Stock Insurance Company; and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selling, leasing, and renting real estate.

137 Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room Sept. 19—19

A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Con DOHN HOOKER. Sept. 12—1y JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

A MERICAN GIFF BOOKS FOR 1852.—To Clergymen, Postmasters, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Book Agents, Students, and Heads of Famities.

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ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181 William Street, New York. To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United Newspapers copying this advertisement, as above, without any alteration or abridement, (including this notice.) and giving it six in alle insertions, shall receive a copy of any one of our \$250 or \$3 works, (subject to their order), by sending one or more papers marked "Sears's Family Visiter, New York

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for alleged violations of the revenue, post office, or other
1-18.

4. For securing letters patent for inventions from the
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June 19—1y Office for Institute Carroll Place, Capitol Hill.

June 19-ly Office No. 5 Carroll Place, Capite LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Q. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counselior
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CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA

"THE POSITION OF PARTIES-THE PRESI DENTIAL QUESTION," is the caption of an ably-written article, the leader under the editorial head of the Era of the 2d instant, Mr. Editor, which has not failed to attract very considerable interest in all who have read it in this par of the country. It was written, evidently, with care, and gives a candid view of the condition and prospects of the two leading parties in the country; but still I do not see all the points set forth in that interesting article in the same light in which you view them. It is not, however, which we are the same to be a set of the same light in which you view them. ever, so much my present purpose to point out wherein we differ, as to give you some New England facts, which are destined to have quite an influence upon the coming Presidential con-test; yet we know "the Land of the Pilgrims" has not so much relative strength in a Presidential election now as it had a half of a cen tury ago. Her influence will be important in the next Whig National Convention, as the entire slave States will go against the favorite can-didate of the North, and yet they cannot defeat him unless four, at least, of the New England States can be induced to go with the South. The great effort of the present time here, with the friends of President Fillmore and Secretary Webster, is to secure delegates to the Conven-tion nominally in favor of Mr. Webster, but really to vote in the Convention with the South. really to vote in the Convention with the South.
Upon this point we are to try strength; and
upon the result of the contest, in this stage of
Presidential movements, depends the success of
the Whig party. If General Scott shall be supported in the National Cenvention by the delegates from New England, his nomination will
be certain, and, if nominated, his election will
be certain. This every Free Soil man in this
part of the country admits: this every Whig part of the country admits; this every Whig and every Democrat admits. The Democrats do not expect to carry a single New England State against Gen. S., and yet they do not fear but they can carry half of New England against any other candidate whom the Whigs

against any other candidate whom the Whigs can put on the course.

We consider the contest among the Whigs for the candidacy as entirely between President Fillmore and General Scott, with the chances six to one in favor of the latter. Here the Whigs are for a new candidate almost to a man, as they go for no re-election to the Presidency, and they view Mr. President Fillmore as virtually having had the advantages of a term; and, besides all this, General Scott was the leading candidate next to General Taylor in the last National Convention, while no one thought of or voted for President Fillmore for the Presi-dency. While thousands of Whigs will never dency. While thousands of wangs was give their votes to re-elect any man who has held the office of President, thousands and tens Scott, Whig though he may be, whenever they can vote directly for him. As a matter of can vote directly for him. As a matter of course, General Scott will not give his influence in favor of the doubtful policy of writing letters, just on the eve of elections, to define positions. His friends ask and expect no such thing at his hands. The Presidency must seek him, not he that. In the days when men were elevated to the Presidency somewhat in considera-tion of past services and the high moral char-acters they had uniformly sustained, no defining of positions was necessary—no written pledges were asked. Washington needed no such aids to obtain the votes of the people, nor did the immortal author of the immortal Declaration of Independence. The people are looking to General Scott to restore the old order of thing in these matters; and if in this matter of d fining positions just on the eve of elections, he does not disappoint them, then, certain I am they will not disappoint him. As a friend to his country, his position has been often defined on many a battle-field in the war of 1812, and in bringing his country out of trouble at a much later period. His talents no man questions. Is is Slavery alone that asks for the defining of positions. Years ago General Scott defined his position upon that question, and he should not now change a word he then penned. Others may write what they please; he has nothing to write at the bidding of those who seek to injure his good standing. seek to injure his good standing.

Everybody understands President Fillmore's

country, and those who approve of them will be ready to support him, as the Slavery issues are almost the only issues in which they seem to feel the least interest, save the issues of office—office—office!
As yet, no candidate has been named by the

Democracy, whose position is equivocal upon the controlling question of the day. They have all gone out of the way: there is none that standeth right among them, no, not one. Gen-eral Houston is the best of them all, and he is of Texas! Messrs. Butler, Buchanan, Cass, and Douglas, are with the South in all issues where she has interests distinct from, or in opwhere she has interests distinct from, or in op-position to, Northern interests; and, as a mat-ter of course, we expect the South to go for them, if the Whigs select any candidate except President Fillmore; and with him, even, as a candidate, the Whigs cannot expect much of the South, when the South can vote for one of her "natural allies" at the North. But it must not be forgotten that General Harrison received Northern votes enough, and more than enough, to elect him, in 1840; and to-day Genenough, to elect him, in 1840; and to-day General Scott is stronger in the free States than General Harrison was in October, 1839—two months before the meeting of the Whig Convention at Harrisburg, of that year. General Harrison received the electoral votes of five of the six New England States in 1840, and General Scott can have them all in 1852 eral Scott can have them all in 1852.

The Free Soil Whigs in the free States greatly outnumber the Fugitive Slave Law Whigs, and will control nearly every delegate from the free States in the National Convention. There is an improvement exhibiting itself in the Democratic party at the North; and were there any one prominent man of that party as free from the control of the South as is General Scott, he would receive a handsome support in Scott, he would receive a handsome support in the next Baltimore Convention. As matters now are, all the Northern Delegates who are inclining to be right will give their votes in the Democratic Convention for General Houston, in preference to either General Cass, General Butler Senator Dauglas or Mr. Ruchesen Butler, Senator Douglas, or Mr. Buchanan. They will prefer a liberal Southern man to an illiberal Northern man, knowing that the former would be more inclined to do well by the North than would the latter. Houston would be elected against almost any other man than Scott, while against him he would make no headway at the North. The Presidency is deemed too much, by many, to be added to the deemed too much, by many, to be added to the \$10,000,000 and 95,000 square miles of territory given to Texas last year, to pay her for procuring a war with Mexico, which war cost the country \$170,000,000. But as Texas has been humored in all she has asked, thus far, by the Democracy, there is no knowing how much further she is to be humored by the same

party for party purposes.

I have thus far alluded only to the two lead-I have thus far alluded only to the two leading parties in the country, as from one or the other of them must come the next President; and yet I know well there is another party, whose rapidly growing importance in the free States is exerting a very powerful influence upon the movements and character of both of the other parties, and which will soon control the leading actions of both parties, or else exceed either of them in numbers in almost every one of the free States. Even in the next Presidential contest, it will outnumber the Demo-cratic party in two of the New England States; and should the Whigs support Mr. Fillmore for President, it will outnumber the Whig party in at least three of the six States; and in two years it will carry five of the six, by decided pluralities. New England has been flooded by printed copies of "Lower Law" sermons, published under the direction of "Castle Garden Committees," and franked from Washington Committees," and franked from Washington City, and with speeches delivered in Congress, and with addresses before meetings of the People in various places, all in favor of "passive obedience" and "non-resistance to the powers that be;" and she has at last concluded to away with such teachings, and to adhere to first principles, and follow not after those who fear the Slave Power more than they fear the displeasure of the True God. Hereafter you shall see that Boston alone can elect a Northern man of Southern principles to Congress, from all New England. The struggle will be hard, even in Boston, to prevent the election of an "Eliot" in future. Rely upon it, the last advocate of the divinity of the Fugitive Slave Law has been elected from any other of the twenty-nine Congressional districts in New England, or to the Senate by any one of her six State Legislatures.

the only one who can receive a majority of the votes of any one of the New England States, votes of any one of the New England States, and he can receive a majority in every one of them, as all the Whigs, some of the Free Soil men, and many of the Democrats, will vote for him. Mark this prediction.

ENTERPRISE, LANCASTER Co., PA., September 28, 1851. Though the newspapers, ere this, have informed you of the conclusion of the hearing of those persons implicated in the Christiana affair, yet a line from an eye witness may not be ninteresting to your readers.

You can have but a faint idea of the state of

ings in the vicinity of this fatal affray for several days after the occurrence. Parties of armed ruffians, to the number of fifteen to twenty, scoured the country, arresting, without warrant, persons entirely innocent of any par-ticipation in the disturbance, entering and searching houses, without authority by threats of violence in case of resistance. When the news of the affair reached Lancaster, our deputy prosecuting attorney left for the scene of action, with Alderman Reigart—a man fitted for the task—and accompanied by a band of men, glad of the chance of harassing the colored population, and committing all the violence in heir power, under the protection of the law.

The results were as I have spoken of; and, if were upon my honor and my oath to try these causes, I would say that the outrages commit-ted under the authority of law, and supposed to be sanctioned by Mr. Marshal Roberts, Mr. Commissioner Ingraham, and our county au-thorities, were more lawless, more deserving of thorities, were more lawless, more deserving of punishment, than anything which has disgraced this county for years. These desperate men, aided and supported by a band of marines, whose presence was wholly unnecessary, and therefore an insult to the people, did not seek to support the law; their object was to arrest as many colored people as possible, hoping that in the general rush of kidnappers which was expected to Lancaster and Philadelphia, a heavy speculation would be made in finding persons to swear to them. And no sooner was t known that such a fine amount of prey was on hand in our jail, than claimants enough were present to seize them. Fifteen arrests were made (including a few made by the town-ship constable) of colored men, and two white men, Messrs, Elijah Lewis and Castrar Hanaway, who voluntarily surrendered themselves. Of these, the last named, and nine of the colored men, were identified by Mr. Henry H. Kline, the deputy of Mr. Commissioner Ingraham, who attempted the arrest of the fugitives in the first instance. The evidence, as given by him against Messrs. Hanaway and Lewis, scarcely

against Messrs. Hanaway and Lewis, scarcely amounted to more than proving a refusal to as sist in arresting the slaves. He swore most positively, and without reserve, to the identity of nine of the colored men, and told severally what part they performed in the battle.

The prosecution also produced a poor, half idiotic negro, scarcely superior to the last-named in intellect, who also swore most positively to the identity of two of the colored persons present; one of whom he saw shoot Mr. Edward Gorsuch, the other cut him with a corn-cutter. Gorsuch, the other cut him with a corn-cutter. This poor fellow stood his cross-examination very poorly, but Mr. Kline went through hi

In regard to six of the colored men, no evilence appearing they were discharged. In de-ence, the nine identified colored persons proved an alibi by their neighbors and employers, in whose service they were at the time—nearly white persons—many of them as respectable men as any in this county. These men, in al-most every instance, stood the most searching cross-examination without faltering, and the in-genious Attorney General of Maryland, who almost entirely relieved our own attorneys, in vain attempted to foil them. In fact, I feel perfectly certain that there was not one man of common understanding, who listened attentively to the understanding, who listened attentively to the testimony upon both sides, who had the least idea, from any evidence given, that any one of the colored men charged with being engaged in this affair had had the least connection with it. The testimony of Mr. Kline was given in a reckless and vindictive spirit, with an apparent determination to convict the prisoners; and as to the negro witness, an alibi was proved for him, for it was conclusively shown that he was letters during the years 1816 and 1817. In

not on the ground, nor near it, at the time.

Mr. Editor, let me, through your columns, congratulate the good and order-loving citizens of this county, and our State, upon the success of John L. Thompson, Deputy Attorney General, J. Franklin Reigart, Alderman of Lancaster city, and their worthy associates, Messrs. Kitch, Bowman, Kauffman, and company, whom Mr. Thompson has flattered in the columns of the newspapers, who, after many days' labor and fatigue, in support of the outraged laws, finally succeeded in arresting fifteeen harmless negroes, not one of whom had any hand in the outrage for which they were arrested. Brave

nen! successful officers!

Mr. J. Franklin Reigart, having heard the Mr. J. Franklin Reigart, having heard the testimony, or such of it as suited him, went deliberately to work and committed Messrs. Hanaway and Lewis, and the nine colored men, each of the latter having proved an alibi, to Moyamensing Prison, in the county of Philadelphia, to answer the charge of high treason. Will it be believed? But such is the fact. And venture to assert, that the annals of American jurisprudence do not contain a greater out-rage than this petty Lord Jeffries has thus attempted to perpetrate upon the rights and lib-erties of the people. This result was early fore-seen, from the partial course of Alderman Reigart; and our President Judge Lewis must have known, and it is asserted did know, that a writ of habeas corpus would be asked for, the moment the prisoners were committed to the custody of the marshal of the United States; but about fifteen minutes before the commit-ments were made, and the writs could be asked for, his Honor took the cars for Philadelphia, and the ends of justice were thus defeated, by a man who aspires to the Supreme Bench at the ensuing election. For one, I say, devoutly, may Heaven protect us from him.

Yours, respectfully,

THE ARISTOCRACY OF COLOR IN THE

We find in the New York papers the following report of another unavailing attempt to secure the recognition, by the Episcopal church, of the Christian equality of its own colored members. The mover of the effort, John Jay, Esq., is worthy of high honor for his persevering resolution to obtain justice for his despised and injured brethren; but its repeated denial or postponement by that church should draw upon it the condemnation of Christendom, aye, even of Heathendom, for their caste is forgotten in the great and holy temple of Juggernaut.

even of Heathendom, for their caste is forgotten in the great and holy temple of Juggernaut.

"Mr. John Jay moved that the Church of the Messiah, (colored,) of this city, be admitted into the Convention along with the other churches applying for admission. In the case of other churches, said Mr. Jay, there was no difficulty, as their application was immediately received on presentation, and they were admitted with great promptitude. This case, however, had been made an exception; but he trusted that the Convention would decide upon its application immediately, without any technical objections, and that the vote would be taken by orders.

by orders.

Hon. John C. Spencer said, that as the application of this church had not been regularly taken up each successive year, after it was first presented in 1846, it could not with propriety property the Convention now, except made presented in 1846, it could not with propriety come before the Convention now, except made in regular order. He desired to know if the certificate of this church had been placed in the

hands of the Committee.

Mr. Jay expressed his desire to have the report of the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches for 1846 read to the Conven-

Mr. Haight read the report, and said he

Mr. Haight read the report, and said he could find no mention in it of the application of the Church of the Messiah; but, on looking over the document again, discovered that it had been before the Committee at that Convention.

Rev. Dr. Anthon hoped that this much-vexed question would be met at once—that it might be definitively acted upon.

Hon. J. C. Spencer was of the opinion that the report of the Committee to the Convention of 1846, in relation to the Church of the Messiah, died with the Convention. He suggested, however, that the certificate of incorporation should be handed to the proper Committee, that the certificate presented in 1846 might be allowed to come up regularly before the Convention.

Mr. Jay replied that he had no objection, if the matter were decided upon at once, that the delegates applying for admission might take their seats before the election of a Bishop. He concluded by making a motion that the papers

filed in relation to the Church of the Messiah be referred to the Committee on the Incorpora-tion of Churches. The motion was put without further discus

From the Central Christian Herald. JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

sion, and carried.

The orator, the statesman, the misanthropist, the philosopher, the duellist, and the Christian, for, at one time, he believed himself to be the subject of the grace of God, and sincerely endeavored to consecrate himself to the service of Christ. It is to be regretted that his biographer, Mr. Garland, has not thought proper to recur to this subject again. We should love to know how long he cherished the Christian's hope, or whether, indeed, he ever abandoned it. Certain it is, he did not find, even in religion, the peace of mind so much coveted. At one the peace of mind so much coveted. At one time, he thought he had found the source of time, he thought he had found the source of happiness, and his letters breathe the spirit of a penitent and of a believer; but with the cares of public life his instability increased, his impulses became more extravagant and dominant, his misanthropic feelings became more overwhelming, his ancestral pride and political animosity betrayed him into a duel, and he died as the fool dieth, with the word REMORSE breathing moon his line and his whole soul conbreathing upon his lips, and his whole soul con-centrated in the great and good act of his life

THE EMANCIPATION OF HIS SLAVES.

Though far from home, having called in witnesses, his eyes flashing with unnatural light, and his long index finger pointing toward them, he said: "I confirm all the directions in my will respecting my slaves, and direct them to be enforced, particularly in regard to a provision for their support." This was the last act of his life. "At a quarter before twelve o'clock, on the 24th of June, 1833, aged sixty years, he breathed his last, in a chamber of the City Hotel, No. 41 Third street, Philadelphia."

One word only did he utter respecting a future life, or the hopes of the Christian—sub-

ects which, for many years, filled a large space in his correspondence with intimate friends. A few hours before his death, he exclaimed, "Remorse! remorse!" at the top of his voice. He called for a dictionary, that he might see the word. None being in the room, his physician, Dr. Parish, wrote the word on the back of one of his cards, upon which he fixed his eyes with great intensity, exclaiming, "Remorse! you have no idea what it is; you can form no idea of it whatever; it has contributed to bring me to my present situation; but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope I have obtained

pardon."

Restless, unhappy man! Three times in Europe, unable to endure excitement, miserable in solitude, mental activity essential to his comfort, but that activity of mind consuming his frail body! Who will deny that man may have within his own breast the elements of hell? How refreshing to a spirit oppressed with a sense of sin, and struggling to measure the import of the word remorse—how refreshing the thought, "but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope I have obtained pardon!" For many years, John Randolph was an infidel; but he cherished a high regard for Dr. Moses Hoge and Rev. Mr. Meade, and in later years often heard them preach. To his friends, Mr. Francis S. Key and Dr. Brockenbrough, he expressed himself fully on the subject of religion, and at one time he professed to have experienced conversion. He says: "Of the necessity for forgiveness I have the strongest conviction; I am in the worst conceivable situation as it respects my internal peace and future welfare; I have imbly sought comfort where alone it is to be obtained, but without success. The solitude of my own dwelling is appalling to me. To me the world is a vast desert, and there is no merit in renouncing it, since there is no difficulty; a in renouncing it, since there is no dimedity; a better world is a necessary refuge, but I cannot embrace it. My black and dismal thoughts so weigh me down that I cannot escape from them. If there breathes a creature more empty

such was his language, as quoted from his letters during the years 1816 and 1817. In 1818, his mind was in a worse state, if possible. Religion was the absorbing subject of his meditations. He became the victim of the deepest melancholy. His friends endeavored to alleviate the agonies of his mind, but in vain. But light show worse the deepest from the sleep. light shone upon the darkness—from the gloom of hell, he mounted to the third heavens. While ascending the Peaks of Otter, the highest point of the Blue Ridge Mountains, he found the Foundair of his programmer. found the Fountain of living waters. "Congratulate me, dear Frank; wish me joy you need not; give it you cannot. I am at last reconciled to my God, and have assurance of reconciled to my God, and have assurance of his pardon, through faith in Christ, against which the very gates of hell cannot prevail. Fear hath been driven out by perfect love. I now know that you know how I feel; and within a month, for the first time, I understand your feelings and character, and that of every real Christian. Let Meade know the glad tidings. The consequences that I have experienced, that I now feel, in that sunshine of the heart which I now feel, in that sunshine of the heart which the peace of God that passeth all understanding alone can bestow. Mine has been no sudden change of opinion. I can refer to a record, showing a desire of more than nine years standing; although, for twenty years preceding my feet had never crossed the threshold of the house of prayer. The consummation of my conversion is owing to a variety of causes. Real converts to Christianity agree at the same moment to the same facts. I now read with relish, and understand, St. Paul's Epistles, which, not long since, I could not comprehend. Taking up, a few days ago, the life of John Bunyan, I find an exact coincidence in our feelings and opinions on this head, as well as others."

Such was the language of John Randolph during the latter part of the year 1818; but when he returned to public life, the intensity of his feelings often betrayed him into intemperate language and extravagant conduct, and indeed the external deformities of his character grew more marked and striking, though he

grew more marked and striking, though he grew more marked and striking, though he never relaxed his efforts to overcome and correct the unfortunate deficiencies of his nature. In May, 1819, he compared the business and pleasures of life to the game of push-pin of the little negroes at the corners of the streets; and adds, "I have made a vile return for the goodness which has been manifested towards me; but I still cling to the cross of my Redeemer, and, with God's aid, firmly resolve to lead a life less unworthy of one who calls himself the humble follower of Jesus Christ. Many passages of the Psalms seem written right at me. It is there that I find my sin and sorrows depicted by a fellow-sinner and a fellow-sufferer;

picted by a fellow-sinner and a fellow-sufferer; and there, too, I find consolation." In 1820, in consequence of the excitement in Congress on account of the Missouri Compro-Congress on account of the Missouri Compromise, and the unfortunate death of his friend, Commodore Decatur, Randolph's feelings defied, for a time, the controlling influence of his will, his words and conduct became extravagant, the nicely-balanced machinery of mind, having lost its regulatior, "went whirling and dashing in mad disorder;" and the ignorant multitude, without sympathy with his delicate but overtaxed sensibilities, proclaimed "the man is mad." Though there was "method in his madness," many facts tend to show that the mind had lost its balance; but during the summer the excitement subsided, and in November he was in Washington "himself again," but more than ever the terror of his political opponents, who, while they respected his arguments and admired his eloquence, quailed before his withering sarcasm. He became more misanthropic. A few expressions, selected from many letters, may show his state of mind: "Heartless intercourse which prevails in what is called the

ters, may show his state of mind: "Heartless intercourse which prevails in what is called the world. In our day of almost universal political corruption. The hucksters and money-changers of the Temple of Justice. There is no faith among men. I have made up my mind to suffer like a man condemned to the wheel or the stake. I could submit, without a murmur, to pass the rest of my life on some high, lonely tower, where I might outwatch the bear with thrice great Hermes, and change the enjoyments of where I might outwatch the bear with thrice great Hermes, and change the enjoyments of society for an exemption from the plagues of life. These press me down to the very earth; and, to rid myself of them, I would gladly purchase an annuity, and crawl into some hole, where I might commune with myself, and be still. The tife I lead is dreary beyond conception, except by the actual sufferer. As the present is without enjoyment, so is the future without hope, so far at least as respects this world. I dare not look upon that blank and waste of the heart within." A reference, doubtless, to that early blight of love which clouded

all his sky. "Dreary, desolate, dismal! There is no word in our language, or any other, that can express the misery of my life. I drag on like a tired captive at the end of a slave chain

in an African castle. I go because I must.

No punishment, except remorse, can exceed the misery I feel."

Such was the language of the man who was entrancing admiring Senates, and enchaining the attention of the world, by his defence of the State Rights theory of government. Honored State Rights theory of government. Honored, caressed, successful, brilliant, yet most miserable. The vulture was preying upon his vitals. But what had become of his religion? Our biographer does not inform us; nor does he give any reason for withholding the information

ve so much desire.
From 1821 to 1833, while in the Senate, the House of Representatives, supporting the Administration, leading the opposition, in fierce debate, and on the field of blood, "although the best shot in Virginia," refusing to shoot Henry Clay, his old enemy, because he had "a wife and children, to shed tears over his grave," in the Virginia Convention, revising the Constitution, in Russia, and in constant epistolary correspondence with his friends, nothing more appears, respective, his religious oningers or appears respecting his religious opinions or experience. Strange phenomenon! What a blank in the history of a great man! Nothing more appears, except the single sentence, "have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope have obtained pardon."
In 1821, he wrote the long-contested will,

giving his slaves their freedom. To this will there was added a codicil in 1826, another in 828, another in 1831, while in London, queathing three thousand pounds to enable his executor to carry into execution his will respectng his slaves; and in his dying hour he gathered witnesses around him, and, in the most solemn manner, confirmed the directions made in his will concerning his slaves; and yet, during all this time, in public speeches and private correspondence, he was the advocate of African slavery, or, rather, the opponent of emancipation. He was ready to hazard everything in defence of the rights of the South thing in defence of the rights of the South. He would admit no compromise on the Missouri question. "I now appeal to this nation, whether this pretended sympathy for the rights of a few negroes is to supersede the rights of the free white population, of ten times their whole number." "Look at the relation of master and selave, (that opprobrium, in the opinion of some gentlemen, to all civilized society and all free government:) there are few stations in life where friendships so strong and so lasting are formed, as in that very relation." Eccentric man! An idiosyncracy all his life! How true his own oft-repeated exclamation, "My mother! she only knew me." Many, says his biographer, who professed to know him, could not

comprehend the "hair-trigger" sensibility of the Mr. Garland claims that Randolph, by the defence of the doctrine of State rights, saved the Union; his masterly defence having prepared the extremes to acquiesce in the com-promise. "His masterly efforts arrested that centripetal tendency which was destroying the counterbalance of the States." "He died in the midst of battle, but not until the victory perfect harmony, moving

"Like a star that maketh not haste, That taketh not rest, Each one fulfilling His God-given hest."

We care not to attempt an estimate of the merits and demerits of Randolph's political character. It is his mental and moral history which attracts our attention. His history is an which attracts our attention. His history is an interesting one—scarcely less so than that of Ignatius Loyola, and scarcely less mysterious. We have studied it profoundly, but in vain. We do not, cannot comprehend him. If his mother ever did, it was before his character was matured (?)—perverted—for she died while he was in his fifteenth year. "Cut off in the bloom of youth and beauty, he ever retained a most vivid and impassioned remembrance of her person, her charms, and her virtues. He always kept her portrait hanging before

Webster, Clay, Calhoun-their character has a unity, a transparent simplicity; that of Randolph as centradictory as the changing winds. He said of himself, "I have been sick all my youth, rendered dear by the recollections of "love and friendship, love! blighted love! deeply buried in his heart's inmost core," and exclaimed.

"Days of my cherished youth,
When, all unfelt Time's footsteps fell,
And all unheeded flow—
Dreams of the morn of life, farewell! a long, a
last farewell!"

That he was great, admits no question. From youth to old age, he was Virginia's favorite and honored son. From the Administration of the elder Adams to that of Jackson, he was an eminent and successful politician, for all the illustrious statesmen of the nation, during his long career, were his warm friends or bitter nies; "for detraction will follow merit, as shadow follows the sun." It was one of his maxims, given as advice to a young friend, "Make yourself useful to your friends and

"Make yourself useful to your friends and troublesome to your enemies."

For a long period, he was the leading advocate and defender of the State rights doctrine—the doctrine of Patrick Henry, George Morrow, and Jefferson—a germ which, planted in Virginia, blossomed in Massachusetts during the embargo, and at a later period produced its matured fruits in South Carolina, during the embargo, and at a later period produces he matured fruits in South Carolina, during the Administration of General Jackson; a mighty tree, whose roots, stretching across the Contient, spreads its branches from the BAY to the PALMETTO State, and scatters its fruits over all

A statesman, an orator, a debater, a writer, a friend and an enemy, he proved himself equal to every duty and every emergency; for he was cordial and earnest in all that he did. cordial and earnest in all that he did.

He was a brilliant, erratic genius, a wandering comet, inflamed, inflammable, inflaming everything he touched. "The fiery star was in the ascendant at his birth, and pursued him through life, both as a destroying element, and a subtile, Promethean flame, consuming the soul. It is a remarkable coincidence that his birth-place, the cherished home of his childhood, and the house in which he spent the first fitteen years of his manhood—Cawsons. Matoax, and

years of his manhood—Cawsons, Matoax, and Bizzarre-were all, in succession, It is not strange that such a fiery spirit should be a cordial hater. But it is pleasant to learn that he could forgive an enemy. His duel

with Clay has been adverted to. He deter-mined to receive his enemy's fire, but not to return it. In vain were the remonstrances of his friends. He carried out his purpose, and Clay's wrath was overcome. "I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occur-red, I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds."

Nor was he unwilling to acknowledge the

merits of his great rival. In the last public ad-dress he ever made, during the crisis of the Union, when hours were weeks, when all men Union, when hours were weeks, when all men were awaiting the conflict between the General Government and the State of South Carolina, he said, "There is one man, and one man only, who can save this Union: that man is Henry Clay. I know he has the power, I believe he will be found to have the patriotism and firmness equal to the occasion." It will be remembered that, in fulfilment of this political prophesy, the crisis was passed safely by Clay's Compromise.

promise.

During his last visit to Washington, "he went to the Senate Chamber, and took his seat in rear of Mr. Clay," who happened to be adressing the Senate.
"Raise me up," said Randolph; "I want

"Raise me up," said Randolph; "I want to hear that voice again."

Mr. Clay having concluded his remarks, and seeing Mr. Randolph, went to speak to him, saying, as he offered his hand, "Mr. Randolph, I hope you are better, sir!"

"No, sir!" replied Randolph, "I am a dying man; and I came here expressly to have this interview with you."

man; and I came here expressly to have this interview with you."

They grasped hands and parted, to meet no more on earth. This done, he left with a lighter heart, on his way to take passage for England; but, being exposed on the way to a storm, his disease become aggravated, and, for the first time, he yielded to a comqueror. He sleeps quietly at Roanoke—all that remains of Virginia's illustrious statesman and most devoted son.

COTTON FROM AFRICA.—A cargo of cotton has recently been received in this country from the colony of Liberia, in Africa, and a part of it is now on view in Manchester, where it has attracted considerable attention. In May, 1850, Messrs. John Pender & Co., of Manchester, Mr. Gurney the banker, and others, sent out two ships partly laden with cotton-seed, and

machinery for cleaning the produce, in order to machinery for cleaning the produce, in order to experiment on the possibility of raising cotton on the coast of Africa. The Foreign Office gave every facility, and Mr. Roberts, the President of the State, received letters from Lord Palmerston and from the Admirality, introducing Mr. J. P. Shaw, the manager of the expedition. Messrs. Pender have received the first fruits of their enterprise in eight bags of the cotton above named. It is of the New Orleans variety, worth 5d. per lb., and amply proves the capabilities of 5d. per lb., and amply proves the capabilities of the soil and climate for the cultivation desired. All parties are very highly satisfied with the success of this, their first experiment.

CORRECT CENSUS OF IRELAND.

"A corrected Parliamentary paper of the ensus of Ireland has been published in London. The decrease is 20 per cent between 1841 and 1851. In 1841, the total population of Ireland was 8.175,124, and on the 31st of March last 6,515,794, being a decrease of ,659,330 !"

"Figures," it is said, "cannot lie;" and the startling fact announced in the above paragraph speaks more eloquently than a thousand volumes of the depths of wretchedness in which grasping landlords and an alien domination have involved poor, down-trodden Ireland. Almost two millions of beings—nearly double the population of Massachusetts—have, within the space of ten years, and in one of the most fertile countries on the face of the globe, perished by famine, or by pestilence engendered of famby famine, or by pestilence engendered of famine, or been compelled to seek in a far distant
land an asylum from misery and oppression!
The decrease of population in Ireland, it will
be remarked, is nearly sufficient to counterbalance the increase in England and Scotland
during the last ten years; and the fact is too
significant to be overlooked, that while the population of the British Islands has remained all
but stationary since 1841 that of the United out stationary since 1841, that of the Uni States has increased more than six millions during the same period! Well may the enthusiast exclaim, in the prophetic language of Berkeley:

"Westward the march of empire takes its way." Chelsea Telegraph

ANECDOTES OF REV. LEMUEL HAINES He happened to go into a store where arden spirits were drank as well as sold. In his pleas ant manner he addressed them, "How do ye do?" The merchant, willing to jest a little, replied, "O, not more than half drunk." "Well, well," said Mr. Haines, "I am glad there is a reformation begun."

A young clergyman, in conversation, on the subject of an educated ministry, remarked, that ministers without learning succeeded well, and ignorant ones usually do the best. "Won't you ell me," said Mr. H., "how much ignorance is accessary to make an eminent preacher?"

A minister, having had his house burnt, was A minister, having had his house burnt, was stating the circumstances to Mr. H., adding that the most of his manuscript sermons were consumed. Mr. H. replied, "Don't you think, brother, they gave more light from the fire than ever they did from the pulpit?"

A physician, of libertine principles, to whom he was indebted, had started for the then far west, and stopped in town. Mr. H., learning the fact, waited on him, confessed the debt, and started off to borrow the money. He was callstarted off to borrow the money. He was called back by the Doctor, who presented a receipt in full, adding, "Here, Mr. Haines, is a discharge; you have been a faithful servant here a long time, and received but a poor support. I give you the debt."

Mr. Haines thanked him, and still expres

"But you must pray for me, and make me a good man." Mr. Haines quickly replied, "Why, Doctor, I think I had much better pay the debt.

Meeting a preacher who had been on a tour, preaching false doctrines, he said to him, "You have been out on a preaching tour, and what success do you meet with?" "O good success, great success. The devil himself can never destroy such a cause," was the reply. "You need not be concerned about that; he will never try," said Mr. H.

Having solemnized a marriage in a neighbor-Having solemnized a marriage in a neighboring town, the young and rather ignorant bridegroom said to him, "What, sir, is your usual fare?" He humorously replied, "That depends entirely upon the parties; if they are promising and respectable, we of course receive a liberal reward; if they are what we call poor things, we expect but little." A liberal fee was instantly presented.

Being once at an association, he addressed a minister near him, who was a stranger, and inquired what kind of a minister they had settled n such a town. He was answered, "a man of rather ordinary qualifications." At this he won-dered that a town of such standing and consequence should settle such a minister. But look-ing round the room, he saw by the smile on every face that this stranger was no other than the minister in question. After joining in the laugh, he added, "But it appears that this minister has one good qualification." "And what is that?" said they. "Why, he is a man of truth," was the reply.—Christian Mirror.

AUDUBON AT NIAGARA FALLS.

A few years ago there arrived at the hotel, erected near Niagara Falls, an old-looking man, whose appearance was quite in contrast with that of the crowds of well-dressed and with that of the crowds of well-dressed and polished figures which adorned that celebrated resort. He seemed just to have sprung from the woods. His dress, which was made of leather, stood dreadfully in need of repair, apparently not having felt the touch of either laundress or needle-woman for many a long month. A worn-out blanket, that might have served for a bed, was buckled to his shoulders, leaves the property of the served for a polymer or one side believed by served for a bed, was buckled to his shoulders, a large knife hung on one side, balanced by a rusty tin box on the other; and his beard, uncropped, tangled, and coarse, fell down upon his bosom, as if to counterpoise the weight of black hair locks that supported themselves upon his back and shoulders. This strange being, to the spectators seemingly half civilized and half savage, had a quick, glancing eye, an elastic, firm movement, and seemed able to cut his way through the care-brakes, both of society and of the wilderness.

He pushed his steps into the sitting room, unstrapped his little burden, quietly looked round for the landlord, and then modestly asked for breakfast. The host at first drew back with evident repugnance at the apparition

ed for breakfast. The host at first drew back with evident repugnance at the apparition which thus proposed to intrude its uncouth form among the genteel visiters, but a word whispered in his ear speedily satisfied his doubts. The stranger took his place among the company, some staring, some shrugging, and some even laughing outright. Yet it has turned out, that there was more in that single man than in all the rest of the throng; he called himself an American woodsman; he was a man than in all the rest of the throng; he called himself an American woodsman; he was a true, genuine son of Nature, yet one who had been entertained with distinction at the tables of princes; learned societies, to which the like of Cuvier belonged, had been proud to welcome his entrance; in short, he was one whose fame had been growing brighter, while the fashionable who laughed at him, and many much greater even than they, have utterly perished. From every hill top, and every deep shady grove, the birds, those "living blossoms of the air," will sing his name. The little wren will pipe it with her matin hymn about our houses; the oriole carol it from the slender grasses of the meadows; the turtle roll it through the secret forests; the many-voiced mocking bird pour it along the evening air; and the imperial, pour it along the evening air; and the imperial, the bird of Washington, as he sits in his craggy home, far upon the blue mountains, will scream it to the tempests and the stars. He was John James Audubon, the Ornithologist.

ORIGIN OF THE PENNY POSTAGE.-A tray. eller, sauntering through the lake districts of England some years ago, arrived at a small public house just as the postman stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to re-ceive it. She took it in her hand, and turned ceive it. She took it in her hand, and turned it over and over, and asked the charge. It was a large sum—no less than a shilling. Sighing heavily, she observed that it came from her brother, but she was too poor to take it in, and she returned it to the postman accordingly. The traveller was a man of kindness as well as of observation; he offered to pay the postage himself, and, in spite of more reluctance on the girl's part than he could well understand, he did pay it, and gave her the letter. No sooner, however, was the postman's back turned, than she confessed that the proceeding had been concerted between her brother and herself; that the letter was empty; that certain signs on the direction conveyed all that she wanted to know; and that, as they could neither of

them afford to pay postage, they had devised this method of franking the intelligence desired. The traveller pursued his journey, and as he plodded over the Cumberland fells he mused upon the badness of a system which drove peo-ple to such straits for means of correspondence, and defeated its own objects all the time. With most men such musings would have ended be-fore the close of the hour; but this man's name was Rowland Hill, and it was from this incident and these reflections that the whole scheme penny postage was derived.—Times.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE. BY J. P. MORRIS.

A little Frenchman loaned a merchant five thousand dollars when the "times were good." He called at the counting-house a few years ago in a state of agitation not easily described. "How do you do 2" inquired the merchant.
"Sick—ver sick," replied monsieur.

"What's the matter ? "De times is de matter." "De times?—what disease is that?"

"De malaide dat break all de merchan "Ah! the times, eh? Well, they are bad, bad, sure enough; but do they effect

"In whom?"
"In everybody."

"Not in me, I hope."
"Pardonnez moi, monsieur, but I do not know who to trust at present, when all de merchants break several times to pieces." "Then I presume you want your money?"
"Oui, monsieur, I starve for want of l'ar-

"Can't you do without it?" "No, monsieur, I must have him."
"You must?" "Oui, monsieur," said dimity-breeches, turn-

ing pale with apprehension for the safety of his money.
"And you can't do without it?"

The merchant reached his bank book, drew a check on the bank for the amount, and handed it to his visiter.
"Vat is dis, monsieur?"

"A check for five thousand dollars, with the "Is it bon?" said the Frenchman, with "Certainly."

"Have you de l'argent in de bank?" "And it is parfaitment conveniently to pay de sum ?"

de sum?"

"Undoubtedly. What astonishes you?"

"Yo, dat you have got him in dese times."

"Oh, yes, and I have plenty more. I owe nothing that I cannot pay at a moment's no-The Frenchman was perplexed.

"Monsieur, you shall do me one leetle favor. With all my heart."

"Vell, monsieur, you shall keep de l'argent for me one leetle year longer." "Why, I thought you wanted it?" "Why, I thought you wanted it?"

"Tout au contraire. I no want de l'argent;
I want de grand confidence. Suppose you no
got de money; den I want him very much—
suppose you got him; den I no vant him at all.
Vous comprenez, eh?"

After some other conference, the little Frenchrear pracial durcon the marchant to retain the

man prevailed upon the merchant to retain the money, and left the counting-house with a light heart, and a countenance very different from the one he wore when he entered. His confi-dence was restored, and, although he did not stand in need of the money, he wished to know that his property was in safe hands. Middletown News

VANKEE FORETHOUGHT

An acquaintance of ours was up in Conne ticut one day last winter, to visit a friend, who was a manufacturer. The shaft of the manu-facturer's water-wheel had been broken that afternoon, under the great accumulation of ice, and he was in great trouble, for he had searched long to find a suitable stick, and he knew not where to find another. If he could find one, it would be green, and unfit for use. ly dawned, the manufacturer and his guest were at the mill, to see what should be done. A farmer, who lived two or three miles off

was already looking on. As the manufacturer looked painfully at his catastrophe: "Bad break that, Mr.," said the farmer.

"Yes, very bad," said the manufacturer.

"Can't mend that stick, can you?" said the

farmer.
"No," said the manufacturer, "and worst of it is, I don't know where to get another."
"Well," said the farmer, "I guess I can tell
you where you can find one." "You can?" said the manufacturer; "when

"Well," said the farmer, "I thought that shaft would break, likely as not, some time or other, and I had a tree in my woods I thought would make a stick to suit you; and I cut it down and snaked it home, and it has been seasoning more than a year. So when I heard your shaft was broken, I thought I'd come over and let you know."

"You're just the man I wanted to see," said the manufacturer, "if only it was light enough. How much do you ask for the stick, if it will suit me? "Oh, I'm sure 'twill suit ye, or I shouldn't

a' cut it down; and about the price, I guess you and I can agree. It's a nice stick, you'll see, if you've a mind to come over." It was some time before the farmer would set a price, but at last he guessed one hundred dollars would be about right.

"I'll come over and see it after breakfast, his visiter afterwards that under the circum. stances the stick was worth five hundred dol-

CULTURE OF THE TEA PLANT. Mr. Junius Smith continues to pursue with zeal and success the cultivation of the tea plant in South Carolina. In a letter of the 23d

lars to him. Are not such people able to take care of themselves?"—Exchange paper.

ultimo to the New York Journal of Commerce "The tea seedlings which have germing "The tea seedlings which have germing to be a seedling to be a seedlings which have germing to be a seedling to this summer, and are now from eight to ten inches in height, are far more numerous than I have had them at any former period. The exnave had them at any former period. The excessive drought and heat have, no doubt, been prejudicial to the vegetation of the tea nut, as well as to the growth and vigor of the tea plant. The absolute necessity of a more thorough irrigation is quite apparent. My older and larger plants now stand heat and cold, and have grown finely since they were transplanted from the village in March. Most of them are covered with blossom buds. The first blossom appeared yesterday. Numbers of others are just ready to open out. The autumnal planting of tea nuts have germinated more generally than those planted in the spring and summer in lesser number. The nuts which I have just received from China, of this year's growth, are in sound condition, a small quantity of which will be spared for those desirous of planting, which will be the best that can be obtained. I am aware that farmers, as well as others, are apt to be impatient, and grudge the long time they must wait for the latter har-vest. Many of them, doubtless, with me, can remember when there was not a bale of cotton grown in the United States, nor a steamship floating upon the ocean."

> From the Louisville Presbyterian Herald. THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

It is a remarkable and most interesting fact It is a remarkable and most interesting fact, that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied, was the production of the Holy Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. Guttenberg was the inventor of the art; Faust, a gold-smith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page, or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the was something in the whole character of the was something in the whole character of the affair, which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and, being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an improved yet, for a long time after it had been finished and offered for sale, not a single human being.

been accomplished. Of the first printed Bible eighteen copies are known to be in existence four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England, one being in the Green. ville collection. One is in the Royal Library of Berlin, and one in the Royal Library of Paris Of the fourteen remaining copies, ten are in England, there being one copy in each of the libraries of Oxford, Edinburgh, and London, and seven in the collections of different noble. men. The vellum copy has been sold as high as \$1,300. James Lennox, Esq., of this city, has a copy in his library, which was purchased by Mr. David Davidson, agent for Messrs. Wiey & Putnam, at auction, in London, in 1848 for the sum of £500 sterling—equal to \$2,220 independent of freight or duties. The custom house officers passed it free of duty, in consideration of its being a curiosity. It is the only one upon this side of the Atlantic.

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS.

A SERIES of toelve or fifteen Original Pamphlets, of the above title, is in the course of publication at Cincinnati, Ohio, by L. A. Hinn, whose thorough study of the various quasitons of Reform cannot fail to make them acceptable to all tiberal minds. They are issued at irregular intervals, according to circumstances; but, as near as may be, they will be issued montally. They will embrace the great questions touching the relations of sasa to nature, and of manking among themselves in every sphere of life; and their aim will be to hasten the time when greater liberty, more equality, and a purer fraternity, will secure to all the highest happiness of which they are individually capable.

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Aug 21.

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To this train a second cluss cur will be atrached, the fare in
which will be two dollars, and the ticket for which mu the
procursed in the office before starting, as none can be sold in
the car.

procured in the onace searcing, as none can be sold in the car.

Night Mail Train, stopping at all the regular stations on the road, will leave the President street Depot every night at 8 o'clock—being the only line on Sundays

Returning, the trains will leave Philadelphia, respectively, at half past 8 A. M. and 10 P. M.

NOTICE.—Tickets for the above lines must be preserved at the office. Baggage by the above lines is at its owner's risk, and passengers are expressly prohibited taking anything as baggage but wearing apparel. Fifty po not allow ed each passenger.

Baltimore, April 19.

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The National Era and other periodicals are kept for sale Feb. 13—1yg NEW PAMPHLET BY REV. JOHN G. FEE.

NEW PAMPHLET BY REV. JOHN G. FEE.

THE Sinfulness of Slaveholding shown by appeals to
Reuson and Scripture. By John G. Fee, Minister of the
Gospel in Kentucky. 36 pp. 12mo. Printed by John A.
Gray, and for sale by William Harned, at No 48 Besana
street, New York. Three dollars per hundred, and streents single copy. This pamphlet has just is saued from the
press, and it is intended, we understand, to give it a wide
circulation in Kentucky and elsewhere. We have been a
sured by a gemtleman who has resided in Kentucky thet
Mr. Fee's writings are held in high estimation, and are
agerly sought affect, especially by the great body of the
people. When it is considered that it has been claimed by
many infinential persons in that State, that slavery is not
sinful in itself, a well-written argument drawn from reason
and Scripture to the contrary cannot be considered unnecessary. This pamphlet is well printed, and is well adapted to
general circulation both in slave and free States, for there
are some even here, ministers and laymen, who deny the
sinfulness of slavery in all cases. We trust the friends of
Freedom will send their orders, and aid in the wide circulation of this asseanells and other easy. If sent through the
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them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy then confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

BRUNSWICK, MR. February 5, 1847.

DRAR Sin: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children
I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pu'monary diseases

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills in this city-Lowell, August 10, 1849.

I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by your Cherry Pectoral, and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours, respectfully,

Dr. J. C. Ayen,

RF The faller.

627 The following was one of the worst cases, which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable Consumption:

Chester, Pa., August 22, 1846.

Siz: I was taken with a terrible eough, brought on by cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and in such distress for breath that but little hope in failing, and in such distress for breath that but little hop of my recover; could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodistion, a friend of mine (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, which I tried more to gratify him 'han from any expectation of olitalning relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, as d I soon found my health much improved. Now, in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours. &c.

Dr. J. C. Ayan.

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Aug. 7.—Jan.

THE NATIONAL E Two dollars pe Advertisement

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> CHAI "I used sor soping cases his sympathi pathetic app politeness an tself into thi with Stubbs, thorough busi general run. if I keep him. tion as a who things that ar includes some rules will bea settler in mo feet on the so of a business.

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cident! Yo Vermont, in and deacon. society, and t tion and hab same strong, though he ha embraced a d an aristocrat, over five or si this picture, a say. I do not fell into a against the where every turned out a old democrat despot. If Louisiana, the

"What po

of human vi

Miss Ophelia "I don't n But to go ba "When fa erty to us tw agree. The nobler-soul fred, in all got on admi without a s We undertoo and Alfred. had double enthusiastic ful one.
"But two not be a pa great gang not know per terest in, bou like so many tary precisio life's common in working o problem—the only argume ably disgust when I thou poor human

"It's all n your patroni know better wants to wo out the pow ble volition, unchanging taloons and food and she Any man w as a general it. I'd buy "I always

"that you, and though ture."
"Humbuthat yet. A